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VOL. LXXXIX NO. 131 VICTORIA B. C. SUNDAY MAY 17 1903. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

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That is one of the reasons why it will cost you very little to have your watch or clock repairing done here, besides having it done properly. Telephone us about that troublesome clock and we will fix it up for you.

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WE ARE DRUMMING

Up trade and business and making a lot of tempting offers to get more customers. You won't know what they are nor how good they are, unless you come and see; and we promise you will not be disappointed when you do come.

STRAWBERRIES, lb.	20c.
OLD PORT, Bottle	50c.
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Fresh Island Asparagus; Cucumbers; Green Onions; Rhubarb; New Potatoes; Green Peas.

Dixi H. Ross & Co., Cash Grocers

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Twenty-five per cent. discount off last season's goods. Several remnants at 50 per cent. discount.

J. W. MELLOR & CO., Limited, 78 Fort St.
Phone 406.

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Commission Merchants, Shipping Insurance Financial and General Agents, Managing Agents for the British Columbia Corporation, Limited.
Loans on Approved Security at Current Rates of Interest.
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Fine Blended Teas
25 and 50 LB. BOXES
Hudson's Bay Co., Agents for B.C.

Player's Tobaccos and Cigarettes
CANNOT BE BEATEN!
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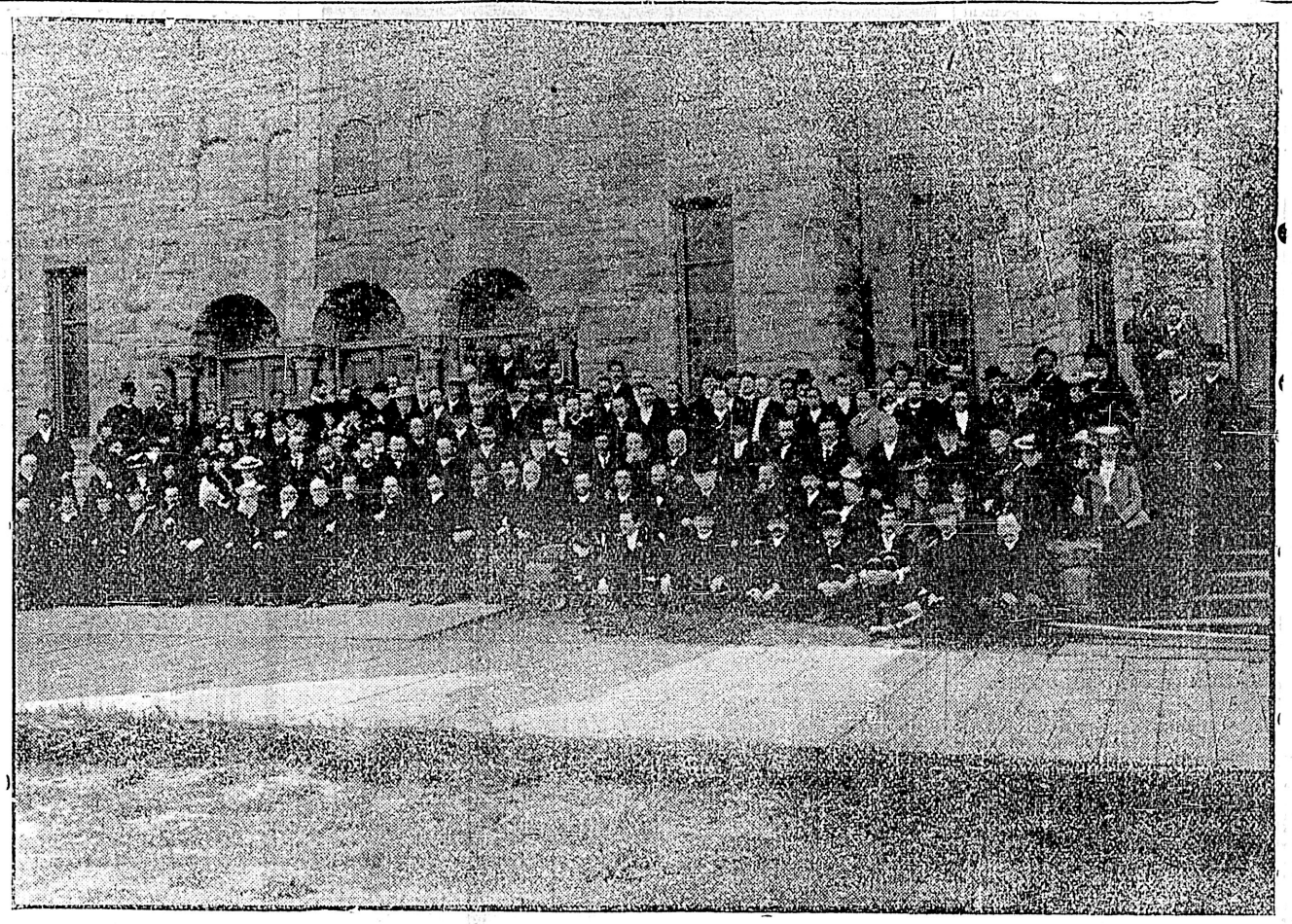
Remember B. & K. ROLLED OATS are 50 per cent cheaper and contain four times as much fat and one-third more protein (muscle producing) than any of the fad breakfast preparations on the market today.



B. C. METHODIST CONFERENCE, 1903. Photo Jones.

Many Excesses In Macedonia

Bulgarian Government Asks Attention of the Powers to Atrocities.

Armenian Revolutionists Coming From Russia Cause the Porte Uneasiness.

London, May 16.—In a despatch from Sofia, dated yesterday, the correspondent of the Times says: "Tomorrow the Bulgarian government will again call the attention of the powers to the terrible excesses in Macedonia.

"It seems that in the remotest districts the Bashi-Bazouks are being moved to celebrate a perfect carnival of vengeance and destruction. The correspondent on the frontier says that the villages in the neighborhood of Gabrovska and Planca are burning.

The Bishop of Nestrokop and the Bulgarian notabilities of that district have been arrested and transported to some unknown destination."

Vienna, May 16.—Advices received here from Uskub, European Turkey, says the Turkish advance upon Ipek is meeting with strong resistance. There has been severe fighting at the villages of Rertschvsfaklani and Bebair. Artillery was employed, and those villages were destroyed. Thirty Albanians were killed and many were wounded.

Constantinople, May 16.—The Turkish authorities are disquieted at the recent appearance of bands of Armenian revolutionists coming from Russia, in the districts of Bayazid and Sasun, Armenia, and are adopting measures to guard the frontier. The Armenians cross in small parties in the neighborhood of Bayazid, and thence they make their way to the Sasun mountains, where they are safe from pursuit.

DEAD BROKE AND BECAME BURGLAR

South African Soldier From Vancouver Committed for House-Breaking.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, May 16.—Robert Hamilton, the self-confessed house-breaker and robber, was sentenced at the police court this morning to serve a term of ten years at hard labor in Manitoba penitentiary. Hamilton admitted having robbed twenty residences in Winnipeg and five in Brandon. On telling the story of his life, Hamilton said he was born near Guelph, Ontario, and had lived most of his life in the Pacific Coast states. He joined the forces for South Africa in Vancouver, and upon returning to Winnipeg from South Africa, was dead broke. He then began burglarizing and had been most successful.

ANOTHER VERSON.

Montreal, May 16.—The union teamsters, who have been weakening, threw up the sponge and called the strike off. They are applying for work individually.

N. B.
THORPE'S
PALE, DRY GINGERALE
Is the Best in Canada

Horrible Barbarties

Practised By Russians in Execution of Edict Against the Jews.

Eye Witnesses Describe Horrors Attending Recent Murders Bessarabia.

London, May 16.—The Standard this morning publishes a letter from Kieff, European Russia, describing the pitiful scenes witnessed there daily which arise from the operations of the expulsory edict against the Jews. This edict affects 37,000 persons. The Jews were given six months' grace, but hoping for a respite, a majority of them remained in Kieff until the end of this time, when they were obliged to sell their property at ruinous prices and depart hurriedly. The Jews will distribute themselves mostly through the various centres in Southern Poland. These cities and townships are yearly becoming more and more seriously congested. "Hence," concludes the writer of the letter, "the cause of the ever increasing emigration, especially to the United States, which the emigrant aid societies represent as a land of promise."

New York, May 16.—Dr. Doroschewski, the head physician of the national hospital at Kishineff, after examining the dead and wounded, has given the following specific instances of hideous cruelty, says a despatch from Kishineff to the World:

A Jewess named Sara Fonarschi was brought here with two nails, seven inches long, driven into her brain through her nose. One Jew was brought in with one hip, both ankles and wrists broken, his severed hands and feet dangling by the skin. A Jew had lost his upper and under lips, after which his tongue and windpipe had been pulled out through his mouth with pinchers. The ears of a Jew named Selzer had been cut away and his head battered in twelve places. He was a raving maniac.

A carpenter was surprised at work and both of his hands were sawed off with his own saw. A Jewish girl was assaulted by several brutes who then cut her eyes out with a pocket knife. One woman after trying to defend her children, was thrown upon the pavement, disemboweled and feathers and horsehair from her bed were stuffed into her body. Small children were flung out of windows and trampled upon by the mob. Forty-seven were killed on the spot, eighty died of their injuries and 300 are under treatment. Four thousand Jews are without food or shelter and it is impossible for them to get away.

Toledo, O., May 16.—Toledo Ghetto rejoiced today upon hearing that Mrs. Clara E. Anenburg and her ten relatives, all in Kishineff, and formerly of Toledo, escaped death during the Jewish massacre in Bessarabia. In a letter received today and mailed on April 16, Mrs. Anenburg describes the horrors of these massacres, saying in part: "Our escape was due to the fact that we were in the house of a Russian Gentile when the murders were being committed. Corpses lay unburied throughout the streets. Jewish girls were assaulted by Russians, who looted the city. One little girl was assaulted by fifty brutes. She died a few minutes afterwards. In companies of 200, the Russians marched the streets, destroying houses and barns and killing all Jewish men, women and children they found. When the massacre was well under way the government and chief of police encouraged the robbers and murderers, crying to them in Russian, 'Hurry up and finish your work.' Saloons and wine cellars were raided and the gutters flowed with liquor. Wealthy men were beggars in an instant. Vineyards and farms were laid waste. The entire financial loss was over $5,000,000."

STREET RAILWAY TROUBLES.

Toronto Men Are Likely to Go Out En Masse.

Toronto, May 16.—As things are shaping now, there does not seem to be much hope of arresting a strike of the street railway employees. Replying to the men's demands for an increased wage, the management of the company told them that the extra cost of material and higher wages now paid in all branches more than wiped out the increased earnings of the company since the last strike.

Mainland News In Brief

Plans For Y. M. C. A. New Building Scheme to be Discussed.

Two Thousand Tons of Steel Rails For the Great Northern.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, May 16.—Three hundred young men will be present at a dinner to be given next week when the plans of the Y. M. C. A. in connection with their scheme for a new building will be placed before the gathering. Twenty thousand dollars have already been promised towards this new building.

The big steamship Keemun will arrive on Friday next with 2,000 tons of steel rails for the Great Northern extension between Vancouver and Westminster.

A kennel club is being organized in the city. Many prominent citizens are interesting themselves in it.

Vancouver is again to have the pleasure of listening to the regimental band in the open once a week this summer. The City Council are to bonus the band to give Saturday night concerts.

The Entomological Society will have a place in the new library to store their collection of British Columbia insects.

Property owners of North Vancouver threaten to protest the new ferry bylaw on the ground that the bylaw was not published in full.

A number of citizens met last night to consider the erection of a public gymnasium, for which $7,000 has been voted. It was decided to recommend the City Council to appoint three members of the Board of Trade, three of the Council and three of the Brockton Point Association, as a committee to look after the building and maintenance of the gymnasium.

Some mistake has been made in connection with the acquisition of False Creek flats by the city. An Ottawa despatch states that Vancouver not having paid the parliamentary fees, that the application would not be considered this year. As a matter of fact, the parliamentary fees were paid in March last.

The Vancouver Senior Lacrosse Club are training hard for their opening match with Victoria on Empire Day.

Detective Park has severed his connection with the police force to go ranching. The members of the force presented him with a fine rifle on the eve of his departure.

MOLINEAUX ONCE MORE ACQUITTED

Alleged Poisoner of Mrs. Adams Now Demands Return of Property.

Albany, N. Y., May 16.—Roland B. Molineux, acquitted after three trials on the charge of having murdered by mailed poison Mrs. Katherine B. Adams, in New York City, demands of the state prison authorities the return of his photographs, Bertillon measurements and other personal records.

FOR THE WHEAT BELT.

Quebec, May 16.—About two thousand five hundred immigrants passed through Quebec this morning for the West.

WEATHER TOO ROUGH.

Final Tests Between Shamrocks Postponed by Weather.

Gourock, May 16.—The final race between the Shamrocks on this side of the Atlantic had been arranged for today, but the severity of the weather prevented the yachts from leaving their moorings. Sir Thomas Lipton, in expressing his regret, said to a reporter of the Associated Press: "I would have liked at least one more trial in fresh weather. This, however, is no time to take risks. The yachts, therefore, will immediately be stripped and prepared for the voyage across. I am quite satisfied with the challenger's work."

New Rochelle, N. Y., May 16.—The yacht Reliance arrived here this morning after her run from Newport. She will be taken to City Island to be hauled out.

May Day At The Royal City

Forty-Fourth Annual Celebration of a Pretty Custom Most Successful.

Death of Mrs. McMillan Formerly of Victoria at the Age of 81.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, May 16.—Although the weather was not ideal, the forty-fourth annual May Day festivities were carried out and proved a source of delight to thousands of little folk, and through them to the proportionate number of adults. Rain obliged the committee to cut out the official procession, but the rest of the programme was run off as arranged. The quaint coronation of the Queen of the May, who this year is Winnie Keary, daughter of our Mayor, was held opposite the grand stand at Queen's park, where the Maypole had been erected. Master of Ceremonies Col. J. T. Scott, of Port Moody, made a fine speech, in which he referred to former Westminsterites establishing May Day in other places, Kamloops being the last. The St. Barnabas' company of the Boys' Brigade formed a guard of honor. After the coronation ceremony there was a free distribution of fruit and confectionary, of which an immense stock had been laid in. Hundreds of youngsters from Vancouver and the adjacent farming district participated in the celebration. In the evening the annual ball was held in the exhibition building. The young folk had the floor up to 10 p.m., after which the grown-ups tripped the light fantastic till 2 a.m. The entire management of the affair was in the hands of the City band.

General regret is expressed at the death of Indian Agent Frank Devlin, who passed away Friday afternoon at St. Mary's hospital, after several weeks' illness. La grippe was the original trouble, but typhoid-pneumonia supervened, and towards the end, liver and kidney complications proved fatal. Deceased, who was a native of the North of Ireland, came to Canada when quite a young man. After serving on the Toronto police force, he entered the service of the C. P. R. as station police at Vancouver. Then he became chief of police at New Westminster, and subsequently detective for the C. P. R. Upon the death of Indian Agent McTiernan, he was appointed to that position, and continued to discharge the duties thereof with general satisfaction up till the time he was taken ill. He was 48 years old and unmarried. His mother and a brother, in Ireland, survive him, and Mr. O'Hogan, of Vancouver, is his uncle. He left an estate of about $15,000 in improved real estate here and in Vancouver, but made no will, his verbal request being that all should go to his mother. The funeral will likely be on Monday. Although no mention is yet made of his successor, it is understood ex-Ald. R. C. McDonald, a prominent local Liberal, will be offered the vacant position.

While the young folk were busy enjoying life at Queen's Park yesterday afternoon, the grim reaper visited the home of an ex-May Queen. At 3 o'clock there passed away at the residence of Mr. John Hendry, Mrs. Hendry's mother, Mrs. Christina McMillan, relict of the late Donald McMillan. The deceased lady was 81 years old, and came to this province from Pictou, N. S., in 1872. Settling first at Victoria they moved subsequently to Sooke, but for some years the deceased has resided with her daughter, Mrs. John Hendry in this city. Four daughters and two sons survive her: Mrs. John Campbell, of Esquimalt; Mrs. Wm. Ross, Mrs. Jos. Shore and Mrs. John Hendry, New Westminster; and Messrs. Alexander and Daniel McMillan, Vancouver. The remains will be conveyed to Victoria on Monday to be interred beside those of her late husband, in the Ross Bay cemetery, on Tuesday.

UMBRIA ALRIGHT.

Wireless Message Reports Steamer "All Well" Near Queenstown.

Queenstown, May 16.—A wireless message from the Cunard line steamer Umbria, from New York May 9, was received at Crookhaven today, as follows: "All well; expect to arrive at Queenstown at 3:30 p.m." The Umbria is the steamer on which an attempt was made to ship an inferna[illegible]achine at New York.

Trainmen Are Culpable

Intercolonial Men Dismissed as Result of Windsor Junction Disaster.

The Militia Bill Has to Make Way for the Naval Reserves Measure.

R. J. McDonald Succeeds F. Devlin as Indian Agent at New Westminster.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 16.—As a result of the inquiry into the disaster of the Intercolonial near Windsor Junction, N. S., Hon. A. G. Blair has dismissed Conductor Haines, Engineer Copeland and Norman Purcell, the last named being the man who had to call the crew for duty. Haines and Purcell failed to notify the proper official that some of the train crew were unfit for duty. Brakeman Thorpe, who was killed, is believed to have been intoxicated, and Engineer Copeland was asleep at his post.

Hon. Mr. Borden's Militia Bill will not be proceeded with this season. The reason given being that another bill to provide for naval reserves is being prepared by Hon. Mr. Prefontaine. The Militia Bill will, however, be presented for distribution to the members.

The insurance agents of the city received notice this morning from the Underwriters' Association for an increase in rates amounting to 50 cents per $100. This is the outcome of the fire on Sunday last, during which the water supply gave out. The increase affects all mercantile and special risks on both buildings and contents and lumber.

R. J. Macdonald, New Westminster, will be appointed to succeed F. Devlin, deceased, as Indian agent.

SENATOR COX SUCCEEDS.

President of Dominion Steel Retires in Favor of Torontonian.

Halifax, May 16.—It is reported here that James Ross, president of the Dominion Steel & Coal Company, will retire, owing to ill-health, and will be succeeded by Hon. Senator Cox.

MONTREAL TEAMSTERS.

Get Union Pay and Return to Their Work.

Montreal, May 16.—Teamsters returned to work this morning. Shedden and Dominion Transport companies and other large cartage firms have agreed to pay union wages, $1.75 per day for double, and $1.50 per day for single teams, but will not recognize the union, treating the men individually.

REPATRIATED WORKERS.

Recalcitrant Longshoremen Sent Home From Montreal.

Montreal, May 16.—Recorder Wier this morning suspended sentence on forty-six English longshoremen, who were arrested for refusing to work, on condition that they returned to England at once. This they agreed to do, and left by the first steamer for Liverpool.

U. S. STEEL BONDS.

New York, May 16.—The plan to retire $200,000,000 of United States Steel preferred and issue $250,000,000 of five per cent. bonds expired today. Just what proportion of shareholders availed themselves of the privilege could not be learned. It is understood that about one-tenth of the new bonds will be made available for delivery by Tuesday.

CHINESE PETITION PRESIDENT.

Ask For What They Pay For in Public School Education.

San Francisco, May 15.—President Roosevelt has been asked to assist the native-born Chinese children of San Francisco in obtaining an education in the public schools of the city. The complaint is made that the Chinese are confined in a special school and are there insufficiently instructed. To improve the condition the President is requested to use his good offices with the state and city boards of education to have the Chinese children admitted to the public schools on an equality with other nationalities. A petition laying the matter before the President was presented to him today at Berkeley by President Wheeler. It bore the names of 2,000 Chinese, many of them natives of this city.

SHIPMENTS FROM ROSSLAND CAMP

Gradual Increase Noted and New Works are Taken in Hand.

Rossland, May 16.—Rossland is likely to have another oil concentrator this summer. The White Bear has made a proposition to the Elmore people for the installation of a hundred ton plant, and the latter is now negotiating.

The Spitzee Company starts construction of the new headworks next week. The mine is unwatered, and the straightening of the main shaft is almost completed.

Green mountain starts installing new boilers and winding plant next week, and will then sink to the 600 foot level and turn off drifts to open the ore bodies disclosed on the 400 foot level.

The manager of the Velvet mine says: The ore bins are full, and will be so. The recent discovery on the second level South disclosed over 75 feet of good ore, the width of which is not determined. The drift is still in ore, and they expect to cut this shoot soon on the third level. This is the furthest southern discovery in the mine, and is especially important to the Portland mine, which has a good showing only a hundred and twenty-five feet from our present workings.

Shipments are gradually increasing, and ninety days are almost certain to see ten thousand tons shipped weekly from this camp. This week's production was: Le Roi, 3,360; Centre Star, 1,830; War Eagle, 1,200; Le Roi, No. 2, 875; White Bear, 80; Velvet, 100; Kootenay, 280; total, 7,735; [illegible] to date, 237,189.

Docter Kent Found Guilty

Young Medical Student of Rochester is Convicted of Manslaughter.

Aided in Suicide of Pretty Canadian Nurse Last September.

Rockester, N. Y., May 16.—Leland Dorr Kent was this afternoon found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, as charged in the indictment found against him.

The jury retired at 12:30 and at 4:10 the jury filed into the court and answered to their names. There was a dramatic silence in the large room as every eye was fastened upon the defendant, who apparently was the most unconcerned person present.

Then Clerk Gilmour asked the momentous question of the foreman of the jury: "Gentlemen of the jury have you agreed upon your verdict?" "We have," was the solemn reply. "How say you, do you find the defendant guilty or not guilty?" "Guilty."

One might have heard the rustle of a leaf as the fate of the young medical student of Buffalo who was charged with aiding, abetting, and assisting the suicide of Ethel Blanche Dingle, the beautiful young Canadian nurse of Riverside hospital, Buffalo, on the night of September 14, at the Whitcomb House, in this city, was sealed by the one word uttered with dramatic intensity. But the young medical student never stirred, and the hundreds of eyes fastened upon him could not discover a tremor of the eyelid or a flush pass over his pale face. He sat quietly looking before him waiting for the balance of the verdict.

FIGHT FOR MONASTERY.

Brazilian Friars Object to Foreigners and Row Ensues.

New York, May 16.—The conflict caused by the refusal of the abbot of San Benitos convent to allow the entrance of foreign friars who came to assist at a meeting of the order, has resulted in a serious dispute, cables the Herald's representative at Rio Janiero, Brazil. At a meeting of friars held in the capital it was resolved, with the archbishop's support, to excommunicate the abbot of San Benitos. The friars elected as successor Father Domingo Transfigurao.

The federal judge ordered the abbot to leave San Benitos. Believing that force might be needed, Father Transfigurao went to the convent with the police and a squadron of cavalry. Father Buenmercedes, the excommunicated abbot, promptly admitted the new abbot and acknowledged his title to succeed him.

It was thought that this had ended the trouble, but a meeting was held later, at which the followers of Father Mercedes protested against the foreign friars. A procession was formed and marched to the convent, cheering the deposed abbot and forced the foreign friars to leave and seek refuge in the archbishop's palace. Troops were called out. They entered San Benitos with fixed bayonets and drove out Father Mercedes' friends. The foreign friars returned later, accompanied by the chief of police, and again took possession.

ESTIMATING SHAMROCK III

Expert Analysis Shows New Challenger Fastest Craft Ever Built.

London, May 16.—The introduction to the story of the America cup races of 1903 will be closed when the Shamrocks are docked at Greenock for dismantling. An expert analysis of the new challenger's work during the trials on this side of the Atlantic proves that she is undoubtedly the best challenger ever built, and her friends go even farther and assert in the weather and under the conditions she had during her trials, she is the fastest cup racer ever produced.

There has been, however, no opportunity to judge of her sailing qualities in heavy seas and the trials were one-sided, all being fine weather sailing with occasionally a fresh breeze, but never wind enough to break spray over her bows. Hence winds of over ten knots' strength may find the challenger's weakness.

Shamrock III.'s out and in form still puzzles outsiders, but the best judges are unanimously of the opinion that this is proof that the work shown might have been improved had the skipper and designer so desired. Comparisons based on the trials show that in going to windward in fresh weather she is better than Shamrock I. by a minute on the mile, and in the hard breeze and smooth water, twenty seconds better, and that in running down the wind she is probably half this time better than the old boat, while in reaching a moderate breeze she exceeds Shamrock I. by about half a mile.

MISSISSIPPI RIOT.

Race War Raging—Whipping and Killing Negroes in Smith County.

Laurel, Miss., May 16.—The worst kind of race war is raging in the northern part of Smith county. Parties in Laurel from that section state that the whites are up in arms, and are whipping and killing negroes wherever they find them. So far one white man has been mortally wounded, and several negroes killed. The riot began on Tuesday, and it is said that engaged white men of the community are all in the saddle searching for the negro who instigated the trouble.

THE PRESIDENT AT YOSEMITE

Roosevelt and His Party Held Prisoners by a Furious Snow Storm.

Yosemite, Cal., May 16.—At 3 p.m. a severe snowstorm, which set in in the mountains, is raging furiously. President Roosevelt is quartered at Glacier Point hotel. It is believed he will remain there tonight. The remainder of the presidential party, numbering about thirty, will be formed to come to the valley, four miles below, as accommodations for not more than fifteen persons can be provided. The telephone to Glacier Point is out of order at present and no communication by wire can be had.

LOSS OF APPETITE.

A person that has lost appetite has lost something besides—vitality, vigor, tone.

The way to recover appetite and all that goes with it to take Hood's Sarsaparilla — that strengthens the stomach, perfects digestion and makes eating a pleasure.

Thousands take it for spring loss of appetite and everybody says there's nothing else so good as Hood's.

ACCOUNT CONFIRMED.

United States Government Receives News of Killing in Philippines.

Washington, D. C., May 16.—A cablegram was received at the War Department this afternoon from General Davis at Manila, confirming the Associated Press account of the killing of Captain Overton a[illegible]ate Noyes.

SPAIN'S NEW NAVY.

Sixty Millions to Be Added to Annual Expenditure.

Madrid, May 16.—Some surprise has been caused here by the announcement that the Minister of Marines proposes during the coming session of the cortes to ask that body to sanction the extensive reorganization of the navy and the improvement of the arsenals and dock yards at Ferrol, Cadiz and Cartagena, thereby increasing the annual expenditure from $200,000,000 to $260,000,000, in a few days. If these plans are adopted Spain will have within ten years a dozen battleships and a dozen cruisers, in addition to torpedo boat destroyers and other craft.

THE BOUNDARY BLAST FURNACES

Largest Output During Week for Many Months Past ---Coke Supply.

Grand Forks, May 16.—With six furnaces in blast in the three smelters in the Boundary district, the tonnage shipped last week was over twelve thousand tons, the largest for several months. The coke supply, however, is far from satisfactory yet. The shipments from the several mines were as follows: Granby mines, 8,101 tons; Mother Lode, 2,418 tons; Snowshoe, 168 tons; B. C. Mine, 375 tons; Emma, 21 tons; total for the week, 12,784 tons. The Granby smelter treated 7,593 tons, making a total of 118,319 tons to date.

TICKET OFFICE ROBBED.

Birmingham, Ala., May 16.—The Union Pacific ticket office has been robbed of $7,000. No details are obtainable at this hour.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH APPROVED

President Montreal Board of Trade Enthusiastic at Sentiments.

Montreal, May 16.—Dr. A. J. Hodgson president of the Board of Trade, was enthusiastic over Hon. Jos. Chamberlain's speech: "It was a magnificent speech," he said, "and the right sentiments are expressed in it. Mr. Chamberlain has to be much admired for having come out so boldly in his remarks on the position of Great Britain and her colonies. His sentiments will be heartily reciprocated by all the colonies, and I hope by the best thinking men in England. Mr. Chamberlain evident- grasps the fact that as colonies grow ney are bound to receive further recognition."

Archbishop Orth.

The important announcement was made yesterday in a press despatch from Rome, that Right Rev. Bertram Orth, Bishop of Vancouver Island, has been created Archbishop of a new Archdiocese. The diocese of Vancouver has been taken from the jurisdiction of the Archdiocese of Oregon, and raised to an archbishopric, forming a new Canadian ecclesiastical province, having two Canadian Western bishoprics. The above is an excellent photograph of the new Archbishop.

ZANGWILL'S DENUNCIATION

Home in Palestine Only Solution for Horrible Butcheries in Russia.

London, May 16.—At a meeting of Jews held in Shoreditch tonight, under the auspices of the English Zionist Federation, Israel Zangwill, the author, seconded a resolution declaring that the establishment of a home in Palestine was the only practical solution of the Jewish question.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Zangwill said President Roosevelt's remonstrance with Roumania was an example to all Christendom, and recited the details of the horrors that had occurred at Kishouf Bessarabia, instancing the disemboweling of victims and the stuffing of their stomachs with feathers, and the dipping of rags in the blood of Jews in order to make red flags. He declared that uniformed state functionaries were with the mob at the opening of the riots, and that police and soldiers participated in the pillage. The governor, he added, had ordered a Jewish deputation which had waited upon him for the purpose of demanding protection to be driven out of the courtyard and that many fashionable people drove in their carriages "to see the fun."

Have you ever tried a "Kent Knife Machine?" if not you know nothing of the time and energy saved by the use of one. The saving to the cutlery alone is an important item. Weiler Bros. agents of Kent's Knife Machines.

The Week At The City Hall

Mayor and Aldermen Officially Inspect Victoria Terminal Railway System.

Matter of Placing New Water Meters is Now Engaging Attention.

The new ferry service to the Mainland by way of Sidney and Port Guichon, furnished by the Victoria Terminal Railway & Ferry Co.'s system, is now officially open for traffic. His Worship Mayor McCandless, City Engineer Topp and the Aldermen having yesterday inspected the line on behalf of the corporation.

The civic party left by special train in the morning, and made connection at Sidney with the ferry steamer Victorian, on board which craft Vice-President A. G. Woods had made every arrangement for their entertainment. They went right through to New Westminster, and at Port Guichon and also at the Royal City were met by deputations of business men who extended a cordial welcome to the civic travelers. The road bed of the branch from Port Guichon to Cloverdale was found to be in good condition, and the entire system quite up to expectations. No special effort was made to make a speedy trip, and the numerous deputations which met the visitors caused the return trip not to be undertaken until the afternoon. The schedule on which the service is to be given from now on is as follows:

East Bound.	Stations.	West Bound.
7:00 a.m.	Victoria	6:40 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	Sidney	6:00 p.m.
11:05 a.m	Port Guichon	2:50 p.m.
11:20 a.m.	Inverholm	2:38 p.m.
11:40 a.m.	Mud Bay	2:15 p.m.
11:50 a.m.	Cloverdale	2:00 p.m.
12:05 p.m.	Port Kells	1:54 p.m.
12:20 p.m.	Bon Accord	1:38 p.m.
12:30 p.m.	Liverpool	1:30 p.m.
12:40 p.m.	Brownsville	1:20 p.m.
12:50 p.m.	New Westminster	1:00 p.m.
2:00 p.m.	Vancouver	12 noon

Trains between Cloverdale and Brownsville will be governed by current time card and rules on the Great Northern railway.

The service is to be maintained every day in the week, the fares to be charged being the same as those which the C. P. R. has now in effect, the rate to New Westminster and Vancouver being $2.50 and to Cloverdale, $2. In course of time, when the bridge across the Fraser has been completed, and when the system has been more perfected than is possible at present, the company hopes to give a greatly improved service; but the time at their disposal for carrying out the terms of the agreement with the city has been so short since the present company took hold of the business they find that under existing circumstances the above schedule will be the best they can adhere to at the present. The road beds of the track to Cloverdale are all new, and with the many other difficulties usually encountered in such cases the company has not bound itself down too closely for time. This is indicated in the time allowed in making Sidney, which if necessary could be reduced 10 or 15 minutes.

CORRIDOR CHAT.

Some of the local architects who had intended entering in the library plans competition are reluctant to do so, claiming that a mistake has been made in following the Ottawa building too closely in the matter of costly material. The council will, however, probably adhere strictly to its decision in the matter. Some half dozen architects have applied for copies of the plan of competition, so there will be no shortage of contestants.

Ald. Yates is determined to find out if something cannot be done to induce the street car company to go into the business of street sprinkling, and at tomorrow evening's meeting of the council he will make another allusion to the matter. He is chairman of the special committee appointed to enquire into the best methods of street sprinkling which is quite a problem in Victoria during the summer months.

The Chinese bell donated to the city by Lieut. Macdonald, is still at the C. P. R. wharf. Collector Milne has written to Ottawa asking permission to permit it to come in free of duty. When the necessary permission is obtained it will find a resting place in the provincial museum.

The council has put its foot down very severely on street fakirs, and specifically on that particular class which furnishes entertainments pandering to the worst passions. The Pacific Carnival and Street Fair Company of San Francisco wanted to be permitted to do business on the streets of Victoria, but the council very properly gave them no encouragement.

The old, old question of the desirability of changing the name of upper Chatham street to some other more desirable name is again up before the council, but it is not probable that it can be disposed of very promptly.

Certain members of the council cannot see eye to eye with Water Commissioner Raymur in the matter of apportioning the supply of new water meters which are expected next month. Mr. Raymur suggests placing them in the district bounded by Cook street, North Chatham, Belcher and Rockland avenue. The matter will be further discussed at tomorrow evening's meeting.

Wall papers in many new styles and color combinations; at Weiler Bros. Estimates cheerfully given. *

THE TALLY HO.

Visitors and residents wishing to join parties on a drive around the city on this handsome turn out are requested to register their names either at the Tourist rooms or the Victoria Transfer Company each day before 12 noon. On the 1st of June the coach will commence regular daily trips.

MISS STONE'S CLAIM.

Asks Damages From the Turkish Government For Brigands Acts.

Washington, May 16.—The State Department today received a long letter from Miss Ellen Stone, demanding damages from the Turkish government on account of outrages perpetrated upon her by the brigands who captured and held her prisoner while she was in the Turkish empire. Miss Stone does not fix any amount as a basis of her claim. The letter is written from Portage, Ont.

EXPLOSION ON GASOLINE YACHT

Eight Persons Injured on a Pleasure Craft at New York.

New York, May 16.—Eight persons were injured by the explosion of a gasoline engine on the auxiliary yacht Vagabond, in the Hudson river, at the foot of Eighty-eighth street, today. The injured, most of whom were burned about the face and head, hands and arms, are sent to hospitals.

The yacht is owned by Mrs. J. B. Gibson, and had just returned from a sail. Several of the party on board, including a woman and two children, had been landed, when there were two violent explosions in the stern of the yacht. The craft immediately took fire. All were put on board a launch which accompanied the yacht, taken ashore and sent to hospitals.

MINISTER STRATTON IS NON-COMMITAL

Refuses Explanation Reported Injunction to Reporter to Forget.

Toronto, May 16.—The World has asked Minister Stratton if he would make a statement in explanation of his having approached Hammond, a Globe reporter, with the suggestion that he might forget some of the events touching the Gamey interview which Hammond secured for the Globe. The Minister replied: "I will say at the proper time and place." Asked what he considered would be the proper time and place, he said: "I'll be the judge of that."

The Gamey investigation adjourned till next week. It may meet Wednesday at 2 o'clock to close all evidence, and begin argument on Thursday morning.

STRAND

Derby Sweep.—Strand Hotel, Vancouver, gave the largest sweepstake ever given last year. This year's will be bigger than ever. Tickets one dollar. *

KEMP DIVORCE THE LATEST

Sister of Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt Asks for Release From Husband.

New York, May 16.—"The Kemp men do not make good husbands, because they are monuments of selfishness. My sympathies are all with Mrs. Arthur Kemp, the sister of Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, in her fight for separation from her husband," said Mrs. George Kemp yesterday afternoon, after the hearing on her motion for alimony in Judge O'Gorman's court, pending her suit for separation from her husband. The latter is a brother of Arthur Kemp, whose wife, formerly Isabel Neilson, is also seeking divorce.

Judge O'Gorman reserved decision on the motion for alimony, and the hearing in the case will come up on the 15th. Counsel for the plaintiff said that Mrs. Kemp had not been living with her husband for ten years, and during that time she had received $3,000 a year, paid in monthly installments of $250 by the trustee of the estate of George Kemp, sr. The amount was subsequently reduced to $2,500 a year, and about a year ago payment was stopped. The two children have an income of $2,500 a year each under the provisions of their grandfather's will."

OBJECT TO CHINESE.

Introduction of Mongolians Into South Africa Condemned.

Pretoria, May 16.—At a mass meeting held here this afternoon, a resolution protesting against the introduction of Chinese labor into South Africa was unanimously adopted. The plan of introducing Chinese labor is the result of a shortage of native labor, which has crippled business, it is said.

SCORES OF USES.

homes as a cure for chilblains, chafing. While Dr. Chase's Ointment is best known on account of its wonderful control over eczema, salt rheum and piles, it is found to be in almost daily demand in many pimples, sunburn, burns, scalds, and each and every form of itching, irritated or inflamed skin. It is invaluable in every home and as a soothing and healing application knows no equal.

Three Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers. *

GRAHAM'S

BIG SAMPLE SUIT SALE

33 1-3 Per Cent Off Every Dollar Spent in the Purchase of these Suits

33 1-3 PER CENT DISCOUNT

ON TRAVELERS' SAMPLES

EXCLUSIVE STYLES—NO TWO ALIKE

We extend to all our fair Canadian cousins in this, our first advertisement in a Victoria newspaper, our heartiest welcome to visit us. A great many of the readers of this issue are undoubtedly well acquainted with us. To those, however, who are strangers to our establishment, let us state in a sentence or two what we are, and what we aim at.

We are the most exclusive and largest Women's, Misses', Children's and Infants' outfitting establisment on the Pacific Coast. That's what we are!

We endeavor to sell you the best qualities, give you the biggest assortments to choose from, and supply you with the most exclusive and newest styles. That's what we aim at!

Ask among your Victoria friends who are our customers and how we succeed.

150 SUITS AT 33 1-3 PER CENT DI COUNT

Graham's Motto is Not How Cheap, But How Good

We Have Over 600 SUITS to Choose From

This Immense Sample Suit Sale Begins Monday

Come Monday if you can; if impossible to come Monday, come at your first opportunity. We have the latest creations in Voiles, Etamines, London Twines, Mistrals, Cheviots and Broadcloths. Prices from $10 to $195.

J. S. GRAHAM

714-716 Second Avenue, SEATTLE, WASH

The Paterson Shoe Co.'s Stores

SOMETHING DIFFERENT

Ladies and Misses always want something different in footwear. They do not want stereotyped styles and shoes that are cut out by the hundred at one time. Footwear you see here has individuality. Each pair of shoes is made separately. You find here shoes from only the best makers, and we control the sale of them in this city. Thus is it that our shoes are patronized by the best dressers in Victoria. Ladies' and Misses wanting something out of the ordinary in footwear are invited to call and see our Spring Display.

CITY SHOE HOUSE

70 Government Street

BALMORAL HOTEL

This hotel, with its late large addition and thorough renovation, make it the best hostelry in Victoria. It is conducted both on the EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN.

MRS. J. G. WHITE, Proprietress

Rates Very Moderate. Douglas Street, Victoria, B. C.

HOTEL DAVIES

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Poodie Dog Restaurant in Connection

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

Fitted up in most modern style, with all modern appliances.

RATES MODERATE. Fronting on Yates and Broad Sts.

If Low Prices Attract You

If a large variety pleases you, or an assurance of reliability appeals to you, then your own self-interest should prompt you to this store for your every need.

Hastie's Fair, 77 Gov't. Street

DUNLOP TIRES

ARE THE BEST TIRES MADE

FOR BABY CARRIAGES, BICYCLES, BUGGIES, HACKS OR AUTOMOBILES.

Large stock carried in Vancouver.

The Thompson Cycle Supply Co.

VANCOUVER. AGENTS.

DIED.

GONNASON—At the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, on the 15th instant, Alice Gertrude, youngest daughter of Aaron and Jenny Gonnason, aged 4 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, No. 14 King's road, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Friends please accept this intimation.

MONUMENTS

BE SURE TO

Get Stewart's Prices

on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Streets

TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned until the 22nd of May, 1903 for the purchase of west part of 2 of 1 and 2, Saanich extension of the Work Estate, containing over ½ an acre of land, with good 10-roomed house thereon; stable, orchard, etc. This property is known as the Maynard residence, and is situated on the Burnside road, close to Douglas street car line. Intending investors will do well to look this property up ,as a bargain will be given by the mortagees. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

P. C. MACGREGOR & CO.

THE ORPHEUM

VICTORIA'S FIRST FAMILY THEATRE

THE GREAT HALDER.

In wonderful feats of Juggling.

LANDO.

Premier Contortionist.

MR. WILL MARSHALL,

a new baritone singer just from the East.

Illustrated song, "Just Next Door." Chas. K. Harris' latest masterpiece.

Matinees daily from 2:30 to 5. Evenings 7 to 10:30. Admission 10 cents.

Alex. Pantages, Proprietor and Manager.

EDISON DISPLAY CO.'Y

42 Yates Street.

ERRICKSON & ELY, Proprietors.

Programme This Week.

Frank—GILMORE AND LEMOYNE—Olive Refined Musical Comedy Sketch. The Up-to-Date Woman.

ED. CANNON

Executive Extemporaneous Singer and Dancer.

James Harriman

Black Face Comedian Singing the Greatest of Coon Songs. The Phrenologist Coon.

HARRY R. HARRISON

Illustrated Song, "In Good Old Fairy Land"

THE LATEST MOVING PICTURES

The Astronomer's Dream.
Caught in the Act.
Another Job for the Undertaker.
The Other Fellow's Laundry, etc.

Strictly refined entertainment for ladies, children and gentlemen. Continued performances. Matinee 2:30 to 5 p. m. Evenings, 7:30 to 10:30.

ADMISSION 10c.

The Palace of Sweets

45 GOVERNMENT ST.

A Paradise to Spend a Leisure Moment

And participate in the cup that refreshes but does not inebriate.

AN ICE CREAM OR AN ICE CREAM SODA.

Flavored with any of the fruit juices to suit your taste. Guaranteed pure.

Our parlors are complete with every modern comfort and convenience.

OUR YATES ST. BRANCH STORE.

Will also be found replete with stock and up-to-date in its appointments.

THE SAVOY

Canada's Pride
Victoria's Delight

PRESENTING EACH EVENING A SUPERB ARRAY OF

High - Class Performers

General Admission 10c

Look out for future announcements in this space.

LOST!

A pocketbook containing $250 was lost last evening (Tuesday) somewhere between Broad and Pioneer streets. Reward of $100 will be paid for return o came to Colonist office.

Applications for position of Secretary of the B. C. Agricultural Association will be received up to Monday evening, the 18th inst., at 8 p. m. to be addressed to

A. G. McCANDLESS,
President.

Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid

Removes and prevents scale, corrosion and pitting, in boilers and feed pipes.

Will greatly reduce cost of fuel and boiler repairs.

Can show flattering reports where used in the British and United States Navies; also from the leading steamship lines and boiler insurance companies.

For sale by ANDREW GRAY, MARINE IRON WORKS, Pembroke St., Victoria, B. C. Telephone 681.

"I have formed a trust with the people"
To use me once is to use me always.
Blue Ribbon Tea

More Sealers Are Reported

Carrie C. W. Has 132 and Umbrina Has 256 Pelts.

Mylomene Arrives With Coal for the Navy---Tosa Maru Sails.

Two more sealing schooners were reported on the West Coast yesterday. Colonist correspondents at Clayoquot and Ahousett telegraphed that the schooner Umbrina, Capt. J. Hean, had reached Ahousett with a catch of 256 skins, and the schooner Carrie C. W., Capt. McPhee, arrived at Clayoquot with 132 skins. Capt. McPhee reported that rough weather with frequent snow squalls in the early part of the season, and few days of sealing weather were responsible for the small catch. The schooners, which have reported to date are the Zillah May, with 60 skins; Vera with 303 skins, Enterprise with 99, Annie E. Paint with 556, Dora Sewerd with 108, Libbie 117, Penelope 120, Victoria 102, City of San Diego 41.

The schooners Victoria and the Carrie C. W. are expected to leave Clayoquot today for Victoria. The steamer Queen City left Clayoquot yesterday morning en route to Quatsino.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says in an editorial published yesterday: "Why not try for a while the policy of protecting the seal in their breeding places and leaving them lawful prey to everybody in the open ocean? That is the essence of all our game laws. The wise and humane theory is that game birds, animals and fishes shall be safe from the hunter in the breeding season and until the young are able to take care of themselves. After that they are free to the sportsman. But we club the seal to death when they go to pair off in the breeding season, and then complain because our neighbors kill the animal when it has a fighting chance for its life.

The truth is that we have regarded the seal solely as a source of profit, and our regulations have been such as would assure the extermination of the seal herd for the sake of their skins. Other people insist upon sharing the profits of the business, and there is no way in which we can stop it. Suppose the nation tries for a while the other policy. It will be a better protection to the seal, promote harmony with our neighbors, and admit all those who follow the ocean to a share in the profits of a business heretofore monopolized by a commercial company.'

FOR THE ORIENT.

Tosa Maru Sails For Far Eastern Ports

Steamer Tosa Maru, Capt. Christensen, sailed on Friday for the Orient. Flour, cotton, machinery, paper, dry goods, implements, bicycles, cigarettes, hams, canned meats, drugs and seeds to the amount of 3,000 tons constituted the cargo of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's liner. These products are consigned to various principal cities of Japan, Russian China, China, Korea, the Philippines and India as follows: Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Calcutta, Bombay, Chinnampo, Manila, Dumeden, Tokyo, Rangoon, Chemulpo, Nagasaki, Colombo. Of cotton the Tosa takes 200 bales; flour, 35,000 sacks, all from the mills of this state, and 4,000 dozen pint and quart bottles of beer. The cotton shipment is somewhat lighter than usual. During the fall and winter the Nippon Yusen liners generally take from 700 to 1,000 bales of cotton on each return voyage to the Orient. For the last two years Texas has supplied the most of the cotton shipped from this port. The Tosa had 50 or 60 passengers, including a number of missionaries for China.

YUKON NAVIGATION.

Was Commenced Friday — Steamer Tutshi First to Start.

Navigation on the Yukon opened Friday, and there is much rejoicing that the end of the long winter is in sight, says a despatch received yesterday from Dawson City. The steamer Thistle was the first to start. She is now en route from Labarge, loaded to the guards with passengers and freight, and bringing the mail. She is escorting five heavily laden scows.

The steamers Sybil and Sifton, launched at Hootalinqua, will be ready to leave on Sunday. Steamers are in commission everywhere this side of Labarge, and the first steamer from that point is expected in Dawson on Wednesday.

The ice is broken in the Yukon at all points between Labarge and Eagle City, save three jams, and they go the other way. These are expected to float out in the next 12 days.

NEW REGULATIONS.

Uncle Sam's Latest Effort in Freak Legislation.

On Friday the new United States immigration regulations—the latest of Uncle Sam's freak legislation—went into effect, and all Britishers and others, except those who are citizens of the "land of the free," Canada and Mexico, had to pay $2 head tax, as well as fill up long declarations that they were not anarchists, polygamists, etc., etc. The regulations affect all passengers on the steamers Rosalie and Majestic, other than those of the nationalities mentioned.

Rule 1 of the new order says: "Collectors of customs shall collect, as provided, a duty of $2 for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States, Canada, Cuba or Mexico, who shall come by steam or sail vessel from any foreign port to any port within the United States; but no duty shall be paid for such passengers proceeding in continuous transit through the United States and have paid the head tax, who shall later go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory."

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: "Vigorous protests, some of which have already reached the secretary of the treasury, are being made against the enforcement of the regulations issued by the treasury department, based on the act of congress approved March 3, 1903, requiring that a list or manifest of alien passengers carried by any vessel shall be made out and submitted to the immigration officer at the port of arrival."

BOUGHT A SCHOONER.

Victorians Buy a Vessel at Ballard For Fishing and Sealing.

The 48-ton schooner Jessie, a topmast schooner with fine lines, reached port yesterday morning in charge of Capt. William Byers from Ballard, where she was purchased two days ago by J. H. Wilson of Wilson Bros., for the fishing business, but it is not considered improbable that the schooner will go into the sealing industry. The Jessie is a yacht, having a very pretty model. She was built eight years ago as a yacht at a cost of $28,000, being used for cruising by her owners at San Francisco. She was afterwards sold to the Columbia river pilots and after leaving service off the big river she was sold to halibut fishers and entered the fishing industry. The schooner is a very staunch vessel, her timbers and deck being of white cedar and teak and other hard woods are used in her upper works and furnishings. She has been lying idle at Ballard for a year past.

MYLOMENE ARRIVES.

Brought a Cargo of Coal From Cardiff For Esquimalt.

The coal laden ship Mylomene, Capt. Clements, which sailed from Cardiff on December 19 for this port, arrived in the Royal Roads yesterday after a passage of 147 days from the coal port. She brought 2,500 tons of coal and a small shipment of coke for the navy. Soon after leaving the English channel the Mylomene encountered very heavy weather—being buffeted by the severe storms which caused so much loss to shipping and property about the British Isles. Then to the Cape she had moderate weather, and was delayed off Cape Horn for 19 days by adverse weather. She had an uneventful run up the Pacific. Six days ago she spoke the British ship Celtic Race, which signalled that she was bound from La Plata to Victoria. At last reports the Celtic Race had arrived at Callao, having taken coal to Antofagasta and that port, and has seemingly come North to the Royal Roads in ballast. She is expected to arrive at any time, as since the Mylomene sighted her southerly winds—favorable to a ballast ship—have prevailed outside.

The Springbank, which is chartered to load lumber at Chemainus, was towed to the mills yesterday morning by the tug Lorne. The Mylomene will commence discharging her black diamonds from Wales tomorrow morning.

MARINE NOTES.

The steam launch Topaz, the second of the fine steam launches built by the Victoria Machinery Depot for the submarine mining department of the Royal Engineers for use in laying mines and other works in connection with the defences of Esquimalt, will be launched at the Victoria Machinery Depot on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The Beryl, the other launch built for the Royal Engineers, was launched last week.

Steamer Venture returned from Naas and ports last night via Texada, where she called for ore.

Steamer City of Topeka arrived at Esquimalt last night to enter the dry dock.

Steamer Trader left last night for the Sound to bring a cargo of coal.

Steamer Lacomer arrived last night with a cargo of 4,000 sacks of grain from the Sound for Brackman & Ker.

The brigantine Blakeley is anchored in the Royal Roads.

A loaded vessel in tow, probably one of the now due rail ships for the C. P. R., passed up to Vancouver late last night.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

"Owing to artificial modern life, almost everybody suffers more or less from constipation, torpid liver and sluggish kidneys and as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the most prompt and thorough cure for this derangement, they have come to be considered a family necessity. Hosts of families would not think of being without them. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box.

Just the weather for young children; give them a ride in one of Whitney's famous go-carts. Weiler Bros. have an excellent range of them just now; they are shown on the fourth floor of their big store. *

PERSONALS.

J. E. Painter returned last night from Vancouver, having gone to see Mrs. Painter on her way to England.

Rev. Archibald Ewing was a passenger on the Charmer from Vancouver last evening.

K. P. Wollaston came down from Vancouver yesterday.

Capt. Lotbiniere and Mrs. Lotbiniere were passengers to Victoria on the Charmer last evening, on a visit to the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henri Joly. Capt. Lotbiniere has had a distinguished military career. He graduated from the Royal Military college at Kingston in 1888, after having won the Governor-General's gold medal there. In the same year he was gazetted second lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, and in 1891 he was promoted a lieutenant. He served for some time in India.

William Russell, who has been studying medicine at San Francisco, is in the city visiting relatives.

Capt. Bickford was among the Charmer's passengers from the Mainland yesterday.

Mrs. O. H. Nelson and child, and Mrs. John Wilson, sr., left yesterday via the Great Northern Railway on a visit to relatives in Ontario. They were accompanied as far as Tacoma by O. H. Nelson, of the Times' staff.

U. Tokio, Japanese consul at Vancouver, was in the city yesterday en route to Japan by the Great Northern steamer sailing in the evening.

"Of course," remarked the loquacious guest, "room 13 is the most unpopular one in the hotel. But have you any idea which is the most popular one?" "Sure," replied the urbane clerk, shifting his diamond two inches to the right, "the barroom."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite. *

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Carpenter Strike Was Not Settled

Differences Between Builders and Workmen Continue Without Alteration.

Efforts to Reach a Settlement Yesterday Were Unavailing.

The carpenters' strike was not settled last night, as was expected. The strike continues, for the employee and employer could not come together at the meetings yesterday. The builders met yesterday afternoon. The carpenters asked 41 cents an hour, but at the meeting of the Builders' Association yesterday they decided that they would not pay this. The carpenters at their meeting decided to hold out for $3.50 for an eight-hour day, and to work 44 hours a week, with 50 cents an hour for Saturday afternoon.

At the meeting of the Builders' Association the following letter was drafted and sent to the Carpenters' Union:

Mr. J. Hammond, Secretary of Carpenters and Joiners' Union.

Dear Sir: Your communication of the 14th inst., submitting 41c. per hour for the approval of the Builders' Association, was very fully discussed at a meeting held this afternoon, and it was unanimously decided that the Builders' Association could not see its way clear to alter their amended ultimatum; but are quite willing to abide by the last proposition.

E. W. WHITTINGTON,
Secretary.

The following statement of their position was also submitted to the carpenters by the builders:

The Builders' Association, while hoping that differences with the members of the Carpenters' Union have been satisfactorily compromised, desire to take advantage of the present opportunity to remind the members of the union that while they have their difficulties, still the builders have also labored under oppressive conditions, which, with a view of a comprehensive understanding as between the association and the union, should be clearly and emphatically brought to their attention.

In the first place, it must be borne in mind that the individual members of the association are not capitalists, as the frequent monetary failures of contractors should amply testify. The causes to which these failures are attributable are many, but may be mainly ascribed to the close competition of itinerent contractors, the contracting union and planing mills, the keen competition as between builder and builder, the exacting oppression of the "sole arbiter architect," and his equally zealous client, "the owner"—the universal one-sided and incomplete plans and specifications, and the indifferent and careless workman. The builders have also to contend with bickering and scheming sub-contractors and to bear the responsibility of possible law suits and a large proportion of inevitable bad debts. Further, the builders have to meet the general suspicion of the public when presenting their bills, and are from time to time worried and embarassed by the aggressive demands of the various labor unions, who, through the mistaken appreciation of their position, apparently look upon the contractors as their worst enemies.

In conclusion, the Builders' Association would seriously warn the members of the union from laying too great a stress upon inflammatory articles appearing in papers circulated among them. They warp the mind, and would equally impress upon them the advantage of free and untrammelled discussion from this out, of any further difficulty, providing it has a general application, that may arise as between them and the association, in order that by conciliatory measures, if possible, all further difficulties may be avoided.

A mass meeting of carpenters and joiners was held last night, at which the communication from the Builders' Association was submitted, and it was unanimously decided that as the contractors had accepted the compromise of 41 cents per hour, and to work 44 hours per week and 50 cents per hour for Saturday afternoon, if the men were required to work by employer, as offered by the carpenters, they decided to adhere to their first communication of February 10, viz., that the wages should be $3.50 per day of eight hours, and to work 44 hours per week. Further, that all carpenters and joiners decided not to commence work until the dispute is settled. The carpenters said they were sorry to note that the builders have broken their promise with regard to communicating letters and correspondence to the papers. The carpenters say that many carpenters are leaving for Vancouver and that most of the unions engaged directly in the building trade have promised their moral support to the movement.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Charmer from Vancouver: Mrs. Henshall, J. E. Painter, E. Temple, G. W. Barber, F. G. Mitchell, Mrs. Godling, Jos. Clark, Rev. Archibald Ewing, K. V. Wollaston, H. Davidson, J. McCarthy, Mrs. Stimson, Mrs. Geo. Hunt, Mrs. Lovick, E. Henshall, Miss Roberts, J. W. Gale, A. Fountain, J. Murdock, D. S. Thompson, Ray Huggett, W. Stack and wife, W. Denlonchley, O. Stimson, Frank Lovick, J. Jacques, C. Mitchell, Miss F. M. Newton, L. H. Rice, W. H. Wilson, J. Murray, C. E. Hope, C. L. Gebelein, Wm. Penny, Capt. Bickford, Capt. Lotbiniere and wife, W. Doble and wife, A. E. Wescott and family.

Passengers per steamer Majestic from the Sound: W. Miski, Jas. Raymonr, B. Durham and wife, P. T. Schultz, J. G. Miller, L. M. Brink, J. Myers, J. F. Fozler, C. C. Davis, H. R. Erp, Thos. Taylor, S. Moykl, F. Jasper, S. A. Graham, Mrs. G. Reed, E. A. Batis and wife, C. A. McArthur and wife, Miss Patterson, Mrs. Scowcroft, Miss O'Kell, Mrs. Bennen, F. W. Keston, Mrs. Brinner, Jas. Kelly and wife, Miss Raymond, Mrs. Deltman, Mrs. W. Heltman, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. E. A. Simms, Harry Maloney, Miss Maloney, F. S. Van Tosken and wife.

MANY ASTHAMATICS

Have become discouraged, but if you have not tried Dr. Clarke's Kola Compound you have missed the positive cure. It's a constitutional treatment that builds up the entire system and cures cases of long standing as well as cases just beginning. It does us good to receive so many letters from sufferers who have been cured of this awful disease. It's worth all our efforts. $2.00 a bottle, 3 for $5.00, postpaid from the Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited, Toronto.

ALWAYS READY.

With Clark's Lunch Tongue on hand the housekeeper is always ready for an emergency. Ready cooked. Ready to serve. Delicious.

If you drink brandy try Martell's Three Star. *

Eventful Day In City Churches

Arrangements For Sermons By Delegates to The Methodist Conference.

Programme at Metropolitan of An Unusually Interesting Character.

Today will be made memorable in church work in Victoria by services of an unusually interesting and important character affecting the Methodist conference now drawing to a close. There will be a love feast in the Metropolitan Methodist church in the morning, commencing at 9:30, conducted by Rev. C. Bryant. At 11 o'clock the regular services will be held, at which Rev. E. E. Scott, ex-president of the conference, will preach the official sermon. Special music will be rendered, among the selections being a solo by Mrs. Gideon Hicks. In the afternoon, instead of the usual Sunday school, there will be a special school service in the church, when addresses will be delivered by Rev. Messrs. Sutherland and Roberts. At 4 o'clock there will be a temperance mass meeting, which will be addressed by Rev. Geo. Morden and Rev. J. W. Bowering. In the evening Rev. Dr. Sutherland will preach. This service will include special music, consisting of a chorus from "The Messiah" by the choir, a duet by Mrs. G. Hicks and G. P. Hicks, and a quartette by the Hicks brothers.

At the Centennial Methodist church, services will be conducted by conference delegates. At 11 a.m., Rev. R. F. Stillman, of Fernie, will preach, and Messrs. G. P. and Wm. Hicks will sing a duet, "Love Divine." The choir will render "I Was Glad." At 7 [illegible] Rev. A. M. Sanford, B. A., of Rossland, will preach. The choir will sing "O Give Thanks," and Miss [illegible] will sing a solo, "He Wipes the T[illegible] From Every Eye." [illegible] Sunday school ses[illegible] 2:30 Addresses will be delivered by Rev. S. [illegible] Thompson and A. E. Hetherington, B. A., B. D.

At the James Bay Methodist church there will be services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m. Rev. John Robson, B. A., of Princess street church, Vancouver, will preach in the morning, Rev. Robert Wilkinson will address the Sabbath school, and Rev. A. E. Hetherington, B. A., B. D., will preach the evening sermon.

* * *

ST. SAVIOUR'S.

8 a.m., holy communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer; 3 p.m., Craigflower; 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. W. D. Barber.

* * *

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian, Rev. W. W. Baer of Nanaimo, will preach in the morning and Rev. W. Leslie Clay in the evening.

* * *

CALVARY BAPTIST.

Pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A. Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. In the morning Rev. W. L. Hall will preach. In the evening the pastor; subject, "Modern Miracles." Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m. Monday, 8 p. m., B. Y. P. U. Thursday, 8 p. m., illustrated lecture by Rev. E. S. Ufford, author of "Throw Out the Life Line."

EMMANUEL BAPTIST.

Rev. J. H. Wright of the Methodist conference, will preach tomorrow morning.

* * *

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

The Sunday service of the Christian Science Society will be held at 87 Pandora street, at 11 a. m. Subject, "Soul and Body."

* * *

CENTRAL HALL.

Breaking of Bread, 11 a. m. Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p. m. Gospel meeting, 7 p. m.; speakers, Messrs. Rae and Leicester.

Y. M. C. A.

Prayer meeting, 9:30; men's meeting, 4 p. m., address by Rev. E. E. Scott. Messrs. Hicks Bros. will sing.

* * *

ST. JAMES.

Rev. J. H. S. Sweet will officiate at both morning and evening services. The arrangements are as follows: Holy communion at 8; matins, ante-communion and sermon at 11. Evensong and sermon at 7.

* * *

ST. JOHN'S.

There will be morning prayer at 11 and evensong at 7, Rev. J. Hall, from Alert Bay, being the preacher at the morning service, and the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns, at evensong.

* * *

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Morning preacher, Canon Beanlands; evening, Rev. W. Baugh Allen.

* * *

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

There will be service at 11 and 7. The sermons will be preached by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge and Rev. H. J. Wood respectively. Sunday school at 3. On Friday evening a short service conducted by the rector in the chancel of the church. Strangers always welcome.

"How wasteful of that gardener!" murmured the star boarder as he bit savagely but hopefully at his asparagus. "How is that" asked the landlady. "Why, if he had let these stalks grow one week longer he could have sold them for telegraph poles."—Baltimore American.

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NOTICE

The time for receiving tenders for repairs to the barque Columbia has been extended until four p. m. on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

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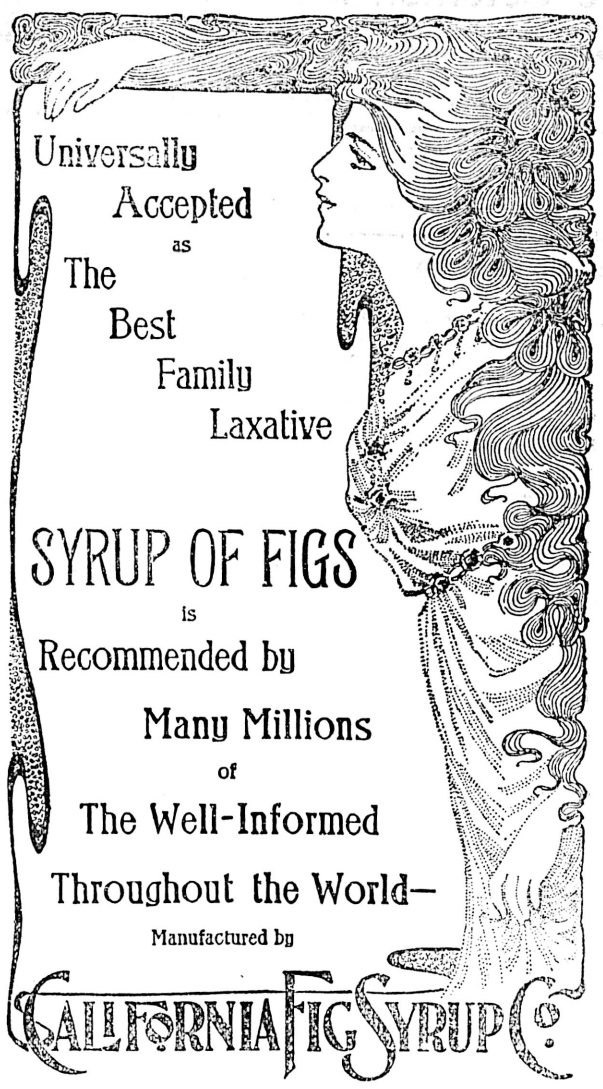

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"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

In the matter of the application of Leon Curtat for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Lots Three Hundred and Ninety-Six (396), Six Hundred and Five (605) and Six Hundred and Six (606) Victoria City

Notice is hereby given that a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above hereditaments will be issued to Leon Curtat on the 28th day of May, 1903, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 19th February, 1906.

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Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 23rd day of May, inst., for the purchase of Lot No. 297, Victoria City, together with the brewery buildings thereon and the brewing plant, stock, fixtures and effects, the whole known as the Lion Brewery. Particulars on application. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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The Colonist.

SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1903.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

$25.00 REWARD.

The above will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any one stealing "The Colonist" from a subscriber's door. Subscribers missing their paper, or where paper is not delivered on time, are requested to notify the business office. In case of non-delivery a second copy will be delivered free of charge.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

The week ending with the 9th of May showed more strikes than any week, it is safe to say, in the preceding ten years in the United States. In all about 100,000 men struck, as compared with 50,000 in the preceding week. Although no statistics are available, Canada has presented a very similar state of affairs. Now, every one of these strikers imagines that he has struck because of some particular grievance against his particular employer, and in his particular trade. It is not so, however. It cannot be so, or there would not be a general epidemic of strikes all over the continent at the same time. The strikers are influenced by some common cause of which they themselves are profoundly ignorant, and of which nobody knows much, if anything. The strike bacillus has not been located. The Dominion government has set two very worthy gentlemen to the task of locating it by investigating labor conditions in British Columbia. We wish them joy of their task, which has so far baffled the most acute economists and sociologists in the world. But we can only compare it to the putting of children with wooden spades and buckets in their hands, upon the shore of the ever-sounding sea, and asking them to elucidate the mysterious movement of the tides, and the "silent influence" of the heavenly bodies thereon. The roar of the sea is in their ears, and the sweep of the tides before their eyes. Masses of men are driven hither and thither in a yeasty flood, and it means something, though we know not what. Each man in his own intelligence hears but the echo of the sea, preserved as it were in the recesses of a shell, but none has yet arisen to fully interpret what it says. We do not mean to deny that there are strikes due to individual and special causes. But we do most unhesitatingly affirm that when, after comparative freedom from strikes for a term of years, a general epidemic of them breaks out, that is not due to individual and special causes, but to some general cause or predisposing condition in the industrial structure. The last time the phenomenon was noticeable in North America was in the years 1892 and 1893. Then, as now, it was preceded by great industrial inflation, and more immediately by a decline of values on the Stock Exchange and a restriction of credit. The process of liquidation then was accompanied by a financial panic of most exaggerated features. The process now has been exactly the same, although the panic conditions will, it is to be hoped, not appear, and thus it may be rendered less acute in its effects. As a working hypothesis for the explanation of the strike epidemic, or rather as a working hypothesis leading up to such an explanation, it might be set forth that strikes in an epidemic form are the reflex action on labor of the same conditions in industry of which, declines of Stock Exchange values and restriction of credit are the reflex action on capital. That, it is true, does not show what these conditions are, but it affords a line of research along which, we firmly believe, these conditions may be discovered and guarded against. But although it does not show what the conditions or causes are, it disposes at once of certain things which they certainly are not. It is frequently said that decline in values and restriction of credit are due to lack of money. If a man were to say that the ebb of the tide were due to lack of water, his statement would equal that explanation in intelligence. And yet, not baldly stated, but dressed up in the whimwhams of logic with which human beings are ever ready to adorn their scarecrows of causation for effects from which they suffer but do not understand, this explanation has led to some astonishing vagaries. Yet, with all due deference to the financial experimentalists of the French Directory, Mr. William Jennings Bryan and others, their theories rest upon a foundation of sand, as has been abundantly demonstrated upon any and every attempt to put them in practice. Our hypothesis has at least this merit, that it excludes them absolutely from rational discussion. On the other hand, it is frequently stated that strikes are due to a revolt by labor against the efforts of capital to squeeze an undue profit out of laboring men. This fallacy is the root and foundation of the hatred of capital which threatens the structure of industrial society. Towards this heresy men should be tender. Because in the cry of men who are hurt, and have no garnered resources to assuage their suffering, there is a note of human pain which makes their ignorance of the causes of their hurt not ridiculous, but pathetic. In the face of poverty and suffering and the submersion of so many of our fellow-beings in unillumined misery, we are all ignorant—oh, how ignorant!—but unless this world is ruled by a malignant devil, society is not an artifice to perpetuate these conditions, but an evolution, through the discovery of their causes, to effect their cure. If an undue profit were being extracted at any particular time from the wages fund, Stock Exchange prices would reflect that profit. But we find that workers begin to be conscious of such a profit and strike against it, coincidently with, in fact after, a decline in values of all kinds has shown that profits are being restricted and not maintained. The facts certainly make for our hypothesis that decline in values, and arrested progress in wages giving rise to strikes, are due to a common cause affecting both labor and capital at the same time. What that cause is we do not know, nor is it sufficiently known and accepted to be the occasion of remedial action that will provide a real remedy. But there is one consequence of the acceptance of our hypothesis which is important so far as it goes. It puts capital and labor in the same boat, it makes them the victims of the same conditions, and that is a conclusion which we believe to be true, so far as it goes. Now, what would we think of a crew who shouted, "The ship's a-leak—kill the captain," or of a captain who shouted "The ship's a-leak—massacre the crew," or of passengers who, taking one side or the other, added their voices to the pandemonium? There are times in which a man who stands aside and thinks with his elbows on the taffrail of destiny and his eyes upon the fog-laden sea of time, might be inclined to fear that he has taken passage for eternity with a shipload of lunatics who have signed their articles in Bedlam.

DOWN TOWN CHURCHES.

"Since I came to New York," says Dr. W. S. Rainsford, "below Twentieth street forty churches have moved uptown and over 300,000 people have moved into that section of the city from which the forty churches have gone." That is a simple statement of fact. An increase of population and a diminution in the number of congregations in the section where the increase of population has taken place. It means that as the members of the churches moved away to better parts of the town, the churches followed them, in spite of there being a larger population to draw recruits from. If that means anything at all, it is either that the ordinances of church worship have no power whatever to evangelize those who do not attend church from custom or because it is an evidence of respectability, or that the churches do not desire to do so. We should be sorry to say that the latter is the true cause, but Dr. Rainsford does say it, and in language that cannot be mistaken. "That is the great mistake," he says, "the Protestant churches have made; they are all alike—Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists—their whole idea of church religion is based on the family that can live in a twenty-foot house. As soon as that social unit moves away from them they are lost. The church ought to be able to fit herself to new conditions. She is like a fisherman accumstomed to earn his bread at catching herrings; presently the run of herrings goes away from that part of the sea; in their place comes a tremendous run of smelts. If the fisherman could change his net, he would be a richer man than before, because smelts are better fish; but he starves because he cannot change the size of the meshes." To our idea Dr. Rainsford is entirely mistaken as to the primary idea of church services. Surely they exist for the purpose of supplying spiritual nutriment to their members. They are not nets for irreligious people, but schools for religious people, where the cultivation of faith, hope and charity may be carried on. Naturally, then, as the spiritual nutriment of the person who lives in a twenty-foot front house differs in form of presentation and method of assimilation from that of a person who lives in a tenement, the church must remain within reach of the only people who can profit by its ministry or change the character of its ministry. The real problem for the churches to consider is that they provide no spiritual nutriment at all, which a very large and ever-growing percentage of the population can or will assimilate. Is it the churches or mankind that are out of tune with true religion?

THE OPEN DOOR.

The United States is expected to join with Great Britain and Japan in advocating the "open door" policy in Manchuria and China generally. Such action will come with special grace from the United States of America. The policy of monopolization of trade pursued by Russia fades into insignificance compared with the monopolization of trade pursued by the United States where it has an opportunity. The United States took Porto Rico and Hawaii and shut them up tight as a drum. So far as the Senate could, it tied up the trade of Cuba exclusively to the United States. In the Philippines, the United States gave the world as solemn a promise of the open door as ever Russia did in Manchuria, and then proceeded shamelessly to violate it by trick and artifice. The United States is not a believer in the open commercial door unless it is someone else's door that is to be kept open. Whether the policy which America has adopted in regard to her possessions is the right one or not whether it is the best one or not, for either the people of the United States, or for the people in these dependencies, Russia has certainly as much right as has the United States to shut the door of any territory she has acquired by force or fraud. We imagine that protests from the United States will lack convincing power. The United States is quite as big a sinner as Russia is ever likely to be. Its one idea of foreign possessions is to sweat them for the benefit of the United States. If Russia is a pot, the United States is certainly a kettle.

Mr. G. McL. Brown has a good action for libel against the Times in the counterfeit presentment of himself which appeared in yesterday's paper.

Twenty-seven letters from William Penn's voluminous correspondence were sold at auction in Philadelphia yesterday, chiefly to the Pennsylvania Historical Society, for an aggregate sum of $2,882.50.

The Currency Commission of the Straits Settlement, in its report, declares that a gold standard for the Straits Settlements is practicable, and recommends the introduction gradually of a Special Straits Settlements dollar, of the same weight and fineness as the British dollar, and circulating concurrently with the British and Mexican dollars. The scheme proposes ultimately to demonetize the Mexican and British dollars and then follow the course adopted by the government of India.

Happy and rare is the worker who has passed middle life and is verging upon old age—whether he be preacher, teacher, railroad engineer or what not—who is able from a financial point of view to step down and out in response to a hint from those who furnish the salary that "a younger man" would be more effective in the work.

An influential committee has been formed in Glasgow representative of the Highland county clan and kindred societies in the city for the purpose of raising funds towards the erection of a national memorial in Scotland "to commemorate the brilliant military achievements and the many gallant services to his country of the lamented General Sir Hector A. Macdonald, K.C.B., D. S. O., A. D. C."

General Miles has got himself into trouble over his report on the Philippines, but he has got other people into trouble also. If it is true that he was sent to the Philippines by the politicians of the Administration, he has certainly revenged himself most effectually. Many newspapers are abusing him for ventilating dark places to the dishonor of the United States. The dishonor does not lie in the exposure, but in the existence of dark places.

Great Britain has promulgated a Monroe doctrine for the Persian Gulf. Great Britain has two very good reasons for this action. The first is contained in the necessity of protecting the interests of the Indian Empire, and the second is that no Power would infringe the regulations laid down except with the direct purpose of menacing the interests of British India. These are justifications much more potent than any the United States can produce for the Monroe doctrine, as applied to South America, yet a section of the Americans are already applying the epithets "high-handed" and "arbitrary" to Great Britain's action.

From the tone of public opinion, Great Britain has not the slightest intention of operating against Russia, alone or in conjunction with Japan. Beyond a pious hope that pressure exerted by the United States, Japan and herself, short of force, will induce Russia to stay her hand, Great Britain will not go. Great Britain is anxious to keep as many open markets as possible, but is quite unable at the present time to even contemplate armed interference with Russia. In all fairness to Russia, it must be said that she appears to have improved the condition of the people of Manchuria, and so far as they are concerned, has not acted in an unjust or tyrannical way. She can point with a good deal of reason to Great Britain's occupation of Egypt. If the justification for that is, after all, what Great Britain has accomplished for the Egyptians themselves, Russia can certainly say that she has inaugurated a similar development in Manchuria. True, that development is, under Russian policy, kept exclusively Russian. That is the real objection in Great Britain, the United States and Japan to Russia's occupation of that territory.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ANGLICAN CLERICUS.

Sir, I cannot allow another Sunday to pass without emphatically protesting against the report of the recent Anglican "clericus," which appeared in your last Sunday's edition. I shall not criticise the report in detail with its "imposing spectacle," its "paper tremenant," its boatman who breasts the current in the very act of rowing. No; there's something more important than this. There is unfairness which one does not look for in a press report, and this unfairness shows itself in omission as well as in commission. For example your reporter speaks of the paper read by Mr. Gowen of Seattle, as "disappointing and uninstructive in ideals," and yet, the Clericus unanimously asked Mr. Gowen to consent to the printing of that paper for circulation because of its value! In the discussion that followed two of the most telling speeches are not mentioned at all, viz: one by Rev. Dr. Nevins of Blaine, and one by the Rev. Canon Newton of Victoria. Again the paper of the Rev Dr. Lloyd of Seattle, on "Practical Christian Socialism," was considered of such sufficient importance, and interest, that he also was asked to consent to its publication. And I hope Mr. Editor, that when it appears in print you will be able to give it to your readers in your columns. I would like also to point out that the remarks about inviting members of the merchant service to garden parties had particular reference to apprentices and officers. I have written so much, because I feel that it is the interest of the press to report fairly and accurately the work of the church, and not to cover up baldness, and neglect by the sentimentality of "imposing spectacles" and "lights and vestments," nor with the cheap flattery of "men of intellect and zeal" and "leading dignitaries." Yours etc.,

A MEMBER OF THE CLERICUS.

LABOR QUESTION NO. 2.

Sir,—If I were to say that Tammany existed in Victoria, I do not think I should be far wrong. Although I do not insinuate or imagine for one moment that any member of the council would accept a money bribe for any action on his part as such member, yet, the principle of Tammany may be exercised by other ways and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying I firmly believe that some of those principles have often influenced the action of the council, to the great detriment of the property tax or rate payers, the interest of whom on such occasion, have either not been taken into consideration of have been treated of but little or no importance.

In connection with the above I may say that it was recently mentioned to me, "by a man in the street," that, Mr. J. H. Turner, when mayor of Victoria and before he embarked in politics had, expressed himself as opposed to salaried councillors and foretold as the result, of the payment, if any such should be made, the existing state of affairs than which anything could not be more unsatisfactory.

I have experienced the various vicissitudes of the province, since the early part of 1865 and when in the fall of that, or the following year but few of our merchants (and the people known as merchants in those days were very different to those known as such nowadays), could stem the current, and from affluence had to leave the country without being able to pay more than a few cents on the dollar, and one well known American firm would, I think, pay no more than three quarters of a cent per dollar. And again in 1870 or thereabouts witnessed the exodus that then took place. But matters were in the early days conducted very differently than they now are, and in this connection I may say that, although I have a more favorable opinion of this, our splendid province, qua province, at the present time than at any time previously as I have no doubt our very unsatisfactory position is wholly, and solely attributed to weak (I will not say incompetent) governments, my advice would be as I have stated before, if I were not inclined to believe we have in our present Premier Col. Prior, notwithstanding the unfortunate occurrence last year, which was in fact a mere error in judgment and more against his own interests than that of anyone else and should,(and especially so, after his explanation) have been considered as condoned by his friends and supporters—a man of sufficient strength and independence to endeavor to meet when the commission now sitting may have made their report, whatever, in his judgment, the interests of the province, the Dominion and the Empire may require all of which I have no doubt will be indentical and also that there will be sufficient good men, and true, in the House to give effect to whatever the occasion may require.

R. E. JACKSON.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

"We have clergymen, even bishops;" says the New York Churchman (P. E.), "who advocate in the name of our Lord and of the Church the right of divorced persons under certain conditions to marry again, but the number of these is growing less year by year under the stress of social progress and social need, and, as we believe, under the guiding power of the Holy Spirit. There was a time when almost the entire church acquiesced in, and many of her leaders advocated, the perpetuation of slavery as having been recognized and allowed by our Lord. But that time is past. And so there are those today in great numbers, led by bishops and clergy, who believe that they are doing their Lord's will in advocating the right of divorced persons to marry again. We can but respect the integrity and loyalty of such persons, although we question the soundness of their convictions. We are fully pursuaded that the progress of human civilization will demonstrate that such convictions are out of harmony with our Lord's teachings taken in its entirety, and that in due time it will be impossible for any one to advocate in His name divorce with the right to marry again."

"Not long ago," says the Watchman (Baptist) of Boston, "an eminent teacher said in a company of intimates that in these days of higher criticism and general scepticism he believed that the safest thing to teach was that the Bible was verbally inspired, that it was to be taken from cover to cover as the word of God. If you begin, he said, to admit that there is an element of human fallibility in this passage, and that you have simply let down the bars and never will come to believe that the Bible has a divine authority. The safest way is to stand for the verbal inspiration of the whole book. Now we do not say that the theory of verbal inspiration is untenable, but we do say to uphold it for any such ulterior end as that indicated in this remark is radically disingenuous and distrustful of the truth. If we believe that God has given the world a revelation embodied in human elements, we are not only distrusting His wisdom in seeking to make the Bible appear to be anything other than it actually is, but we are dealing dishonestly with our own minds, and with those whom we are seeking to instruct and guide."

"The writer of the Epistle to the Hebrew gives an authoritative description of the genesis of the Bible," says the New York Christian Intelligencer (R.f.), "When he says: 'God who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by His Son.' However widely separated in time, and varied in authorship, there is such a unity of purpose and consistency of doctrine pervading the books of the Old Tesament and the New, as can only be accounted for on the assumption of divine control of the writers. It is God who speaks whether the human media be the recipient of a direct revelation, or a history writing from his personal knowledge of events, or from official records. That God has made His revelation through human agents, detracts nothing from its authority, while it does bring the truth home to the heart and conscience as would no other method. The unity of the Bible refutes conclusively any theory of its purely human origin, sets it apart from all other literature, makes necessary a doctrine of inspiration which reaches to and pervades every part of the Scriptures, and attests the profitableness of all, 'for doctrine, for reproof, for correction for instruction in righteousness; that the Man of Glory may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.'"

"There is no real need to apologize for creeds in the sphere of religious knowledge," says the New York Observer (Pres.). "A creed represents a sincere effort on the part of thinking men to get at the truth of things. A man cannot think truth into being, or think it away. He must take what he finds existing in the constitution of the universe or revealed by the special kindness of his Maker. He who thinks at all must have a sure, steady hold on the great Being who is behind all thoughts and existence, or he will be swept away into dreary fog, or blank despair. A creed assists definiteness of belief and positiveness of conviction. An ancient symbol of faith is a store of religious experience, a treasury of accumulated teachings. It will not do contemptuously and recklessly to relegate creeds and venerable formulae of belief to the society of obsolete spinning wheels and third-back coaches. A true creed develops like the oak with new rings of growth in every century. Perhaps an exacter figure would be that of a fruit tree offering its burden of blessing afresh with the successive years. Men and manners change, phraseologies sometimes alter with the passing centuries, but the essential facts of life itself remain the same, and there are statements of truth that are as valid now as in the day when godly men, rising from their knees, first framed them into solemn sentences. The true and tried symbols of evangelical Christendom are a precious heritage of the church at all ages. He who ruthlessly lays destructive hands upon them is an iconoclast of the worst type."

"An educator of high rank, in a paper read before a literary society, presenting a comparison between the beginnings of the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries, declared that too great a regard for dogma is the incubus that presses heavily upon the church and will retard its progress in and during the century. but is not the peril that assails the Christian body precisely the opposite?" says the Universalist of Boston and Chicago. "Have we not today too small and weak a regard for dogma? It is grandly the fact of Truth, as Lowell has said, that

"'Her effluence
With endless change, is fitted to the hour.'

"But let it not be forgotten that 'truth is eternal.' Dogma is but truth as realized by men and formulated by them; creeds but the orderly arrangement and formal statement of the things most surely believed among us. It is doubtless necessary to lay old creeds upon the shelf and formulate new ones every now and then; but it is neither necessary nor wise to despise them at any time. It is to be more than suspected that some part of the religious toleration of today is the outgrowth of a lessening conviction as to tenets. True is it that not all has this basis, and fortunate for the church that it is so. Not too numerous are the men who can at one and the same instant keep the firmest grip upon their own religious convictions and extend the hand of fellowship to those who differ profoundly. More of this sort of Christian believers must the present century develop or men will be coming to care very little about the truth as it is in Jesus."

"It is, we think, no question," says the New York Christian at Work and Evangelist (Pres.), "that to the general style of preaching may be attributed much of the indifference, doubt, antagonism which render the instruction of young children in religious truth so difficult to many mothers, so utterly impossible to some. A 'pious governess' is better than nothing, a good Sunday-school teacher is priceless, but she, alas! is rare. The mother who teaches her child, withholding her own doubts, is a martyr, heroic, true, but handicapped as a leader of souls to light. And to call these mothers unchristian is to be more cruel than the old Inquisition. The fact is, something has got between their human hearts and our Father, God. The Church has got between; the preacher and the elders, with their conventional orthodoxy, have got between. It is the crying need of our time to remove all things out of the way, so that human souls may find God, and be sure of him—may find Jesus, and be at rest."

MEN AND THINGS.

Russians who are religious do not eat pigeons, because of the sanctity conferred on the dove in the Scriptures.

It is stated that on January 1, 1903, there were 1,134 bituminous coal mines in operation in Pennsylvania, as compared with 948 on December 31, 1900.

Many English doctors are now convinced that the eating of pigs' flesh in different forms is greatly responsible for the increase of cancer. They point out that it is most common among the poor, whose chief meat is that of pigs, while the disease is extremely rare among the Jews.

Many queer customs and usages are prevalent among the Cossacks. No man changes his clothes on a Monday. On Thursday no fat or flesh must be pickled or corned. Wool is not spun on a holiday. A hen is always given an uneven number of eggs to hatch, never an even number. Bones left from a dinner at a funeral are thrown into the river; and at the small meal no one dare cut bread—it must always be broken.

For the last 10 years the most popular dancer in Madrid has been one Senora Alari, who was prima ballerina of the Royal opera house. She has been dined and feted by the gilded youth of the city, and has, incidentally, so report has it, accumulated a nestegg of a million francs. Her career is ended. Not long ago she fell and hurt her ankle, and the physician who attended her discovered that she was a man, and for 10 years had been fooling the public.

GRADATIM.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.

I count this thing to be grandly true;
That a noble deed is a step toward God,
Lifting the soul from a common clod
To the purer air and the broader view.

We rise by the things that are under feet;
By what we have mastered of good and gain;
By the pride deposed and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet.

We hope, we, aspire, we resolve, we trust,
When the morning calls us to life and light,
But our hearts grow weary and, ere the night,
Our lives are trailing the sordid dust.

We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we pray,
And we think that we mount the air on wings
Beyond the recall of the sensual things,
While our feet still cling to the heavy clay.

Wings for the angels, but feet for the men!
We may borrow the wings to find the way—
We may hope, and resolve, and aspire, and pray,
But our feet must rise, or we fall again.

Only in dreams is the ladder thrown
From the weary earth to the sapphire walls;
But the dreams depart and the vision falls,
And the sleeper wakes on his pillow of stone.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound;
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit, round by round.

—JOSHIAH GILBERT HOLLAND.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

An extraordinary story is going the rounds of the coast papers of a man named Hector McLean having attempted suicide at Tranquille by cutting his throat. No one at Tranquille has heard anything about the alleged occurrence and the fact of Hector McLean being at the present time up the Cariboo road would rather suggest that the story was a "canard."—Kamloops Standard.

Travelers from the Lardeau country state that the snow has hardly commenced to disappear in that locality except in the lower valleys. At some of the mines, where last year at this season the snow was all gone, it is now still from six to eight feet deep, and the creeks are as low as in midwinter.—Nelson News.

A well-attended and interesting meeting of the Vernon Conservative Association was held last Friday evening. Among other business transacted the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. T. Shatford; 1st vice-president, Jas. Stoddes; 2nd vice-president, T. E. Crowell; 3rd vice-president, F. B. Jacques; secretary, S. A. Shatford; treasurer, W. F. Cameron. An executive committee of 21 members was also elected. Price Ellison, M.P.P., gave an interesting and inspiring address to the meeting.—Vernon News.

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Don't delay ordering your suit or you may be disappointed. We're very busy. Spring styles all in
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65½ YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

The Latest New York Novelties.
In Embroidery Patterns for Shirt Waists. Stole and Lace Collars, New Braids and Cushion Tops; work done to order, at
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MONEY TO LOAN
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SPENCER'S
Western Canada's Big Store.

Jacket Sale Monday
24 Ladies' Spring Jackets, to be sold MONDAY.....Price $8.50
Regular prices, $10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $17.50 and $25.00.
Colors, Fawn and Black, and Covert Cloths, Silk Lined, Etc., Loose Back and Russian Styles.
Arrived by post Saturday, Ladies' Panama Hats ..Prices $2.00 and $3.00 each

New Goods
Shown for the First Time Monday

Challies
THE NEWEST CHALLIES, White with Satin Stripe and Borders to match for trimming.....65c. a yard

Black Spot Vailes
SIX NEW PATTERNS, ALL.....$1.50 a yard
These are the very latest and are the best values at $1.50 we have shown this season.

Dainty Muslins
ALL QUITE NEW.
White grounds, with colored stripes and figures. It is hard to describe this lot, so as to give you a correct idea of them. Special Display MONDAY.....Price 35c. yard
LINEN CRASH FOR DRESS SUITING, 40c. values MONDAY 25c. yard
Colors Fawn and Blue Flake.

VICTORIA DAY
Has now become a fixture, and every spring we may look forward to seeing fashionable and well-dressed Victoria gathered at this, the most festive event of the year.
Months ago the stately dames and their beautiful daughters ordered handsome gowns for the occasion, but it is the habit of man to put off the matter of new clothes until the very last moment.
The Victoria man has found that he can step in at the Fit-Reform Wardrobe, select just the sort of coat, trousers or suit he wants in his particular size and shape, see exactly how it looks upon him, already made up, have the few little changes made, if any are necessary, and the new suit comes home the same night. The material and furnishings, fit and style just as good, and the price only half what a good tailor would charge.
Suits and Overcoats = $10 to $30
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Boys' and Youths' Suits, $5 to $12
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ALLEN & CO.,
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The Wheel the King Rides
BEESTON HUMBERS
Are the best Cycles made anywhere. Why not ride the best wheel? For sale now by dealers everywhere in British Columbia
Wholesale only, from
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Children's Millinery and Dresses
AND INFANTS' OUTFITS
In all the latest styles, now on exhibition at the
COLUMBIA HOUSE - - 81 DOUGLAS STREET
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CURSE OF DRINK
IF ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY DRINKS, the taste for liquor can be removed permanently by giving Tasteless Samaria Prescription secretly in food or drink. Failure impossible. Free sample, testimonials, price sent sealed. Write SAMARIA REMEDY CO. 537 Jarvis street, Toronto, Ont.
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FOR
Night Studies
and reading, no light can equal
The Electric
Brilliant, restful to the eyes; no odor; no flickering; easily controlled; economical. Try it!
B. C. ELECTRIC RY., CO. Ltd.
35 YATES STREET.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

CLEANSES THE BLOOD

removes eruptions on the face and body, such as pimples, sores, etc. 100 DOSES $1.00.

CYRUS H. BOWES,

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98 Government St. Near Yates St.

Phones 425 and 450.

Compound Syrup

—OF—

Hypophosphites

A valuable nerve tonic and builder, manufactured by

Hall & Co.

Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

Lace Parlors.

Just opened up an entirely new line of seasonable braids, embroidering silks and laces in all the newest designs and patterns. Inspection invited.

MRS. ROBERTSON
28 Five Sister's Block.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Special — Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside. *

FOTOGRAF'S.
A new display of pictures are being exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five Sisters block.

McClary's Famous Steel Ranges and Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street. *

Try the City Fish Market, corner Johnson and Store streets. 'Phone 964.

Gardening Tools at Cheapside. *

Samples

IN RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, MIRRORS, BRUSHES, PURSES, ETC., ETC. at surprising prices for one week.

B. C. DRUG STORE,
27 JOHNSON ST.
Phone 356. J. Teague, Jr.

Rolled edge plates, dishes, etc., are the best made for hotel use. Weiler Bros. have a pretty pattern with green border, which costs little more than ordinary ware, and is much superior. *

SPALDING BASEBALL GOODS

AGENTS.
John Barnsley & Co.
115 GOVERNMENT ST.
Bench Chains and Collars.

Lawn Mowers at Cheapside. *

Blue Ribbon Tea is the best tea on earth. *

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5-Roomed Cottage

AND ½ LOT
Between Vancouver and Cook Sts., within 10 minutes walk of Beacon Hill, $850. Terms if necessary.
MONEY TO LOAN.
For long or short term, at current rates.
FOR SALE—Interest in a good business. Capital required, $3,000.
Insure against fire in the British America Assurance Co.

P. R. BROWN, 30 Broad Street.

The proprietors of the Royal Cafe beg to announce that they have opened a Grillroom in connection with the restaurant. Chops and steaks will be served in place of lunch, if desired. Short orders at all hours; white cooking exclusively. *

ENGLISH FLANNEL SUITS

in fashionable shades and stripes, $7.00, $9.00, $11.00, and $14.00.

Encouraged by the sale of these goods last summer, we are showing a larger assortment than ever for this season's trade.

For Men and Youths

They are correct, extremely comfortable and reasonable in price. Make your selection now while the assortment is complete.

W & J. WILSON.

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CLOTHIERS,
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FURNISHERS.

Sheffield Table Cutlery

A new line just received. Carvers in Cases; Table and Dessert Knives. E. P. Forks and Spoons. We warrant our goods

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Heisterman & Co.
Agents.

Local News

Social Dance.—The Primrose ball committee have decided to hold a social dance on Thursday evening, May 21, in Sir William Wallace Hall. All those who attend are assured a good time.

Visited Esquimalt.—The delegates to the Methodist conference visited Esquimalt and the principal points of interest there yesterday afternoon, going in a special car. About 5 o'clock they were entertained at tea at the Soldiers' and Sailors Home, the ladies having made the necessary arrangements.

Drowned in Yukon.—According to a despatch from Dawson three men met a tragic death on Friday through the capsizing of a canoe. The victims were Wm. Bailey, John Haggland and John Frank. The last leaves five children residing on San Juan Island, near Victoria. Frank was rescued at terrible risk by men who saw the accident, but expired before reaching shore.

"Martin on Mining."—A despatch to the Colonist yesterday from Toronto from the Carswell Co., Ltd., says: "Mr. Justice Martin's important work on British Columbia mining laws was published today. It is regarded as a striking illustration of the development of the mining industry in that province that it has become necessary to begin a new series of law reports dealing exclusively with that subject."

At a Ripe Age.—The death occurred at New Westminster on Friday afternoon of Mrs. Christina McMillan, a native of Pictou, Nova Scotia, and relict of the late Donald McMillan. Deceased was in her 81st year. A family of four daughters and two sons, all resident in British Columbia, survive her—Mrs. Hendry, of New Westminster; Mrs. Bailey Ross, Mrs. J. L. Campbell, Mrs. Joseph Shore, A. J. McMillan and Daniel McMillan. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon from the residence of J. D. Campbell, Constance avenue.

Not Insane.—It is made clear by the receipt here of advertising matter that the story that Creatore, the famous Italian composer, was insane, was unfounded. A theatrical circular says: "After the continuous strain of nearly 40 weeks of daily concerts, Sig. Creatore, the Italian band leader, is taking a two weeks' rest in Atlantic City. This he will follow with two weeks of hard rehearsing and then open for three weeks in Philadelphia, to be followed by another summer season in New York city." To the famous conductor's many admirers in Victoria this will be pleasing news.

Flowers Wanted—The management of the Tourist Association would be pleased to receive gifts of flowers to adorn the Tourist rooms on Fort street. Last year many citizens were kind enough to contribute bouquets and plants, which added materially to the attractiveness of the institution, and at the same time drew visitors to the suburbs to admire the great profusion of flowers and flowering shrubs, of which those in the rooms were merely samples. This year, so far, very few bouquets have been received, and the rooms certainly do not benefit by their absence. The members of the association would be delighted if the friends of last year, and any others who feel inclined, would supply the deficiency, as there is no better advertisement for the city than this.

New Superintendent.—The announcement was made yesterday that Major Mutter, ex-M. P. P., of Cowichan, has been appointed to the position of superintendent of the provincial reformatory. The appointment is considered a very wise selection by the government. Major Mutter, for a number of years represented Cowichan in the provincial legislature, being succeeded by Mr. Robertson, now Indian agent, who in turn was succeeded by C. H. Dickie, the present member. The government estimates for the current year include a vote of $2,820 for the provincial reformatory. This is divided as follows: Warden, $1,200; instructor, $960; assistant, $660. These officers will likely be in charge of the new provincial reformatory on the Mainland when it is ready.

Activity at Texada.—There is considerable activity in mining at present on Texada Island. Work on the new tramway from the Cornell mine to salt water is progressing rapidly. The steamers Trader and Selkirk are both carrying ore from the Marble Bay mine to Crofton smelter. Eastern capitalists have secured a lien and bond on the Garland mine and have a small force of men at work sinking. Several crews of men are at work in different parts of the Island doing assessment work and prospecting. The Puget Sound Iron Company are running open cuts at various places on their immense copper deposits. Harry McClusky has purchased the Pertia and Francis claims outright. The Francis is rich in free gold. Both claims were owned by the Victoria & Texada Gold Company. The gold-bearing ledge runs into salt water. Five years ago the shipments of ore from this mine to Victoria caused quite a sensation.

Alaskan Boundary—The Saturday Review publishes an important letter on the Alaskan boundary, and the work of the commission over the signature, "A Canadian Judge." Except that it was written from British Columbia, there is no clue furnished as to the identity of the writer, who is familiar with all phases of his subject. The crux of the argument contained in the article is shown in the last paragraph, in which gratitude is expressed "that in the Saturday Review there is one paper in London which realizes that the only statesmanlike policy of Great Britain in North America is to strengthen in every way possible the hands of Canada and give the Americans clearly to understand that that policy will be maintained to the last dollar and the last man? Canadians are surely entitled to demand that the same kind of a tribunal that decided the boundary of Great Britain's territory in Venezuela shall decide Great Britain's boundary in British Columbia."

Presentation to Park.—Sergeant Hawton and Constable Blackstock, of the city police force, have presented half a dozen Chinese quail to the park. They were placed in their new home yesterday morning.

Socialist Lecture.—At the regular public meeting of the Socialist party this evening in Labor Hall, at 8 o'clock, Mrs. C. J. Clayton will deliver an address on "Why Women Should Be Socialists," it being ladies' meeting. All ladies are welcome.

Sale of Rugs.—Joshua Davies will sell on Wednesday next, opposite the post office, for Messrs. Carter & McCandless, who are retiring from the retail rug business, a fine collection of Indian, Persian and Turkish rugs. These goods are mostly late direct importations, and comprise a choice collection.

School Lecture.—Mr. H. E. Levy has prepared an interesting account of his recent trip to New Zealand. He will entertain the pupils of the North Ward school and their parents next Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 2:30 p. m., in the assembly room of that building. Mr. Levy's lecture will be illustrated by photographs and souvenirs collected by him on his trip. All interested are invited to attend.

Piano Recital.—A very pleasing recital was given by some of Miss Sills' pupils, at the studio, 10 Harrison street, on Saturday afternoon, May 16, of which the following took part: Misses M. Rome, E. Helmcken, F. Baker, L. Holden, N. Combe, M. Holden, K. Munsie, M. Baker, G. Bone, C. Hall, M. Renouf, B. Munsie, C. Helmcken, F. Spencer, G. Pitts, M. Henderson, J. McKilligan, C. Going.

Business Push.—Attention is directed to the announcement on page 2 of this issue of J. S. Graham of Seattle, an enterprising dry goods man, who, in spite of the tariff, proposes to do business in Victoria, and naturally has selected the best means of reaching the families of this city. Mr. Graham says: "We extend to all our fair Canadian cousins in this our first advertisement in a Victoria newspaper, our heartiest welcome to visit us."

Purchased Residence.—Dr. Ernest Hall, of this city, has bought the Mackintosh property on Georgia street, Vancouver. Just at present Dr. Hall divides his time between Vancouver and Victoria. The purchase of the Mackintosh property was completed yesterday. The residence is a handsome one, and the grounds around comprise two full blocks. Part of the ground may be used for purposes of the Burrard Sanitarium, which Dr. Hall conducts.

Newcastle to Nome.—The strike in British Columbia coal mines affects even the prospective market during the coming season at Nome, and shippers are on the alert to supply the Alaskan mining camp with fuel. Yesterday, it was reported, the five-masted schooner Inca had cleared from Newcastle, Australia, with a large cargo of coal for Nome direct. This will be the first cargo of the kind to be carried from Newcastle to Nome. Others may follow soon.

A Tempting Display.—Lovers of good things for the table should not fail to inspect the show windows of Messrs. Fred. Carne & Co., where there is now a display in all their tempting toothsomeness of some of the choicest specimens of hams and bacon ever turned out of the smoke house of Messrs. B. Wilson & Co., who make a specialty of pork-curing, and who have earned a reputation for producing the finest goods on the market.

Regimental Order—A regimental order issued yesterday, announces that Gr. Archibald Dick, Gr. Dan Miller and Bandsman Henry McKing have been taken on the strength. On Tuesday evening the regiment will parade at the drill hall. Officers commanding companies will at once make arrangements for the carrying out of the annual class firing by their companies. Corpl. J. Anderton obtained a certificate to hold the rank of sergeant at the School of Instruction.

Expected Tonight.—After a "hurry-up" run in his private car, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, accompanied by a number of C. P. R. officials, is expected to arrive in Victoria this evening. Sir Thomas is coming to give important testimony before the special committee of the legislature, which is conducting an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the issue of Crown grants to certain blocks of land in East Kootenay. During their stay in Victoria, Sir Thomas and party will be quartered at the Driard.

Fires Yesterday.—The firemen had a busy time yesterday. At 4:40 a.m. they were called to a fire in a woodshed in the rear of Mrs. Bellamy's residence, Burnside road, just outside the city limits. The run was a mile and a half from the Central fire hall. By means of the chemical engine the blaze was extinguished. The house and both end sections of the wood shed were untouched, the loss being estimated at $50. At 7:45 an alarm was turned in from box 54, but it subsequently transpired that it was another attempt to mail a letter in the fire alarm box.

Fall Exhibition.—On Tuesday evening next the executive committee of the Victoria Agricultural Association will hold a meeting at the City Hall for the purpose of furthering the project to have a fall exhibition this year, which was decided on at a public meeting of the citizens a couple of months ago. All the members of the executive are impressed with the importance of losing no time if the event is to be the success it ought to be, and will get down to work in earnest. Earlier action was delayed owing to the absence of Dr. S. F. Tolmie from the city. One of the first things to be done is the appointment of a secretary, and that official will be chosen at Tuesday night's meeting.

Fatal Accident.—Under very distressing circumstances, the death occurred at the Jubilee hospital on Friday evening of Alice Gertrude Gonnason, aged 4 years, the youngest daughter of Aaron Gonnason, of King's road. On Tuesday last the unfortunate child was playing in front of the family residence, when a baker's wagon drove up and stopped. It is thought the child attempted to play with the horse, and received a kick in some manner, for it ran into the house and told its mother "The horse stopped on me." It was not thought the little girl was seriously injured, but the contrary opinion soon prevailed, when an examination by Dr. Frank Hall disclosed the fact that the bowels had been ruptured. Medical skill proved of no avail, and the little life was sacrificed to an accident at which no one was at fault. The funeral will be held this afternoon.

Court Northern Light.—Court Northern Light, A. O. F., at their meeting on Wednesday evening, initiated two candidates into the order, and received application for membership. The court, which has taken the initiative in reviving the annual Foresters re-union, has communicated with the courts comprising Columbia district, and has received encouraging reports in favor of holding a re-union, the same to be held this year in Victoria. The members in British Columbia are anxiously waiting to hear from the English executive, the result of the referendum vote taken throughout the order in Great Britain as to whether the members are in favor of old age pensions run by the government, or by the Friendly Societies. The question of Old Age Pensions, or of some provision being made to take care of the aged members, is one which is agitating not only the members in Great Britain, but throughout the whole jurisdiction, and is a question which will have to be dealt with in the very near future.

Was in Seattle.—A special despatch from New York to the Post-Intelligencer furnishes positive information that George Rosseau, who is suspected of having attempted to blow up the liner Umbria with dynamite in New York harbor, was in Seattle not long ago. The tragedy was averted by a timely letter of warning, sent anonymously to the New York police.

The Police Court. — Quong Son Lung was fined $12.50 and costs in the Police Court yesterday for having refused to give a list of the names of men employed by him to the tax collector—having the option of 25 days' imprisonment. Sing Kee was fined $3 and costs for infraction of the Fire bylaw. A bicycle rider who rode without a lamp paid $3 fine.

Fancy Dress Ball.—The fancy dress ball held by Mrs. Lester's private class in the A. O. U. W. Hall on Friday evening proved a most successful affair. The costumes worn by the children were elaborate and made a charming effect. The ease and grace the young folk displayed as they glided through the different dances called for congratulations both for themselves and their teacher.

"Alice in Wonderland."—A general rehearsal of the above will be held at the Victoria theatre on Monday evening at 7 o'clock. All principals are imperatively requested to attend. The Live Flowers and the Gardeners are asked to be at the Assembly Hall at 4 o'clock. A rehearsal will also be held at the theatre at quarter to four, for the little Oysters. The work committee will make their headquarters from now on at the Assembly Hall, and it will be open all week for individual rehearsals.

Today's Colonist.—This issue of the Colonist is an unusually fine number, the various articles and illustrations speak for themselves, and are of a character sure to engage the attention and interest of every reader. The article on the "Present Position of the Navy," from the pen of Admiral Hon. Sir E. Fremantle, G. C. B., C. M. G., is particularly opportune, in view of the discussion now going on in every part of the Empire in respect to the expediency of colonial participation in the maintenance of the navy. Admiral Fremantle's article is [illegible] in the Colonist by special arrangement [illegible] and will be found [illegible] to all students of present-day world problems. Disciples of Izaak Walton will find in the article "With Rod and Reel in Nearby Waters," something which will while away a quarter of an hour very pleasantly. A half-tone reproduction of the famous Duchess of Devonshire's picture, and accompanying sketch, both furnished by the courtesy of Supt. Hussey, of the Provincial Police force, is of special interest. Ade's fables, Paris fashions, with latest illustrations, and "In the World of Labor," are other features which lend additional interest to this number, which is one of the best the Colonist has yet published.

THE MUSIC HALLS.

Large Audiences Delighted With Programmes at Local Show Houses.

The Orpheum was packed to the doors at each performance last night, and all who were present witnessed a splendid entertainment. Lando was in his usual good form, receiving repeated encores. Halder, the great juggler, fairly surpassed himself in his wonderful feats. The singing of Will Marshall was very pleasing to all. Next week an entire change of programme will be presented. The children from the Protectorate were entertained in the afternoon, and were much pleased. The watch was won by Mrs. White, 114 Blanchard street, the drawing being conducted by Wm. Jones, 58 Broad street. Charles T. Johnson's smiling face again welcomes the patrons of this favorite theatre, having returned from hurried trip to Nanaimo, where a new theatre is being opened.

"A Wise Woman," a play very highly spoken of, will be the next attraction at the Victoria theatre; the date of its production is May 22. On June 1 McGiven, the hypnotist, will hold the boards. He always succeeds in drawing crowded houses. On June 16 Trebelli, the famous cantatrice will be heard in a delightful repertoire of song, and is sure of an enthusiastic reception. The popular Pollards' Juvenile Opera Company will commence a week's engagement on June 22, and on July 6 Nat Goodwin will put in an appearance.

The Edison theatre, the home of high class vaudeville and life-size moving pictures, have a complete change of programme this week. Frank Gilmore and Olive Le Moyne, in a refined comedy sketch, entitled an "Up-to-date Woman." This team is one of the most clever in the business, and are direct from the well known Keith circuit. Ed. Connon, the excentric extemporaneous singer and dancer, is a wonder, and all should see him. James Harriman Black, farce comedian, with the newest jokes, and singing the greatest of coon songs, the phrenologist coon, is an artist, and will become a favorite at once. The renowned and gifted singer, Harry R. Harrison will render the beautiful illustrated song, "In Good Old Fairy Land." The long list of the greatest of all comical moving pictures will make the entertainment one of the strongest bills which has been presented to the public. The crowded houses which this unique and popular theatre has had each and every performance shows the management that the talent presented is highly appreciated. It is hoped and also requested that the Millard trio will play a return visit to this city shortly.

Poodle Dog Menu

Price 50 Cents.
SUNDAY, MAY 17.

SOUP—Puree of Game; Julian; Consomme.
FISH—Steamed Clams; Boiled Spring Salmon, Parsley Sauce; Baked Halibut, Madeira Sauce; Fried Oolichans.
SALAD—Lobster Mayonnaise.
BOILED—Ham, Champagne Sauce.
ENTREES—Eastern Oysters Fried; Chicken with Dumplings; Veal Saute, Champignons; Asparagus on Toast; Rum Omelete.
ROASTS—Turkey with Dressing; Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce; Prime Ribs of Beef, Horseradish.
VEGETABLES—Young Spinach; Cauliflower; Cream Corn.
DESSERT—Strawberry Short Cake with Cream; Lemon; Rhubarb Pie; Compote White Figs; Vanila Ice Cream; Assorted Fruit and Cake; Canadian Cheese; Cafe Noir.

Insist on getting Martell's Three Star brandy. *

Good values in Brussels Carpets at $1.25, $1.30, $1.45 per yard; (made and laid on your floors). A few Tapestry Squares left, and only a few, for we have never had such a run on the same class of goods before; fancy, a 9x12 foot carpet for $11.25. Weiler Bros. *

The petition against the exclusion of Chinese lies at the book stores for signature till the 18th inst. *

After all there is no pattern more attractive than the "Old Blue Willow." Plates (three sizes) cups and saucers, meat dishes, open vegetable dishes, gravy boats, bowls, etc., cheap for cash at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

"Campbell's Clothing," semi-ready, the best ready-to-wear clothing made in Canada. B. Williams & Co., agents. *

MODERN ICE CREAM PLANT INSTALED AT COLD STORAGE. FRESH CREAM USED. TEL. 44.

Fifty dozen Boys' English Straw Hats at 25c. each. B. Williams & Co. *

CUT HIS THROAT WITH A RAZOR

George Furnell Committed Suicide Yesterday Morning in Fields Near Jail.

George Furnell, of Hillside avenue, suicided yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He left his home on Hillside avenue at 7 o'clock as was his daily custom, seemingly to go to the dockyard at Esquimalt, where he has been employed, and three hours later his lifeless body was found in some bushes near the Provincial jail by Ernest Sprague and L. Leary, two boys who were gathering wild flowers in the vicinity. The remains of the unfortunate man were coatless and hatless, and the boys seeing the blood were alarmed. Sprague told his father, resident on Third street, who hurried to the place, and he found that Furnell had been most deliberate in his act of self-destruction. His throat was cut across, leaving a wide gash, and the body was covered with blood. The dead man lay on his back, with his waistcoat beneath his head, rolled up as a pillow. Nearby lay the blood-stained razor, where it had fallen from the unfortunate man's hand. Sprague was convinced that the dead man had deliberately taken his own life, and he telephoned to the police station to that effect.

Constables Harper and Blackstock hurried to the bushes at the head of Third street, and they had the remains of the dead man removed to the morgue, where they now lie on the marble slab, pending the coroner's inquest, which will be held at the City Hall on Monday by the coroner, Dr. Hart.

Furnell leaves a widow and two children to mourn his tragic death. No cause can be assigned by his relatives and friends for his rash act, and as far as the police can learn no letters or writing of any kind has been found to give any reason for his having taken his life. He left his residence intending, it was thought, to go to his employment at Esquimalt, but instead of doing so, he seemingly went off into the bushes and with the razor, with which [illegible] himself, he took his life. Furnell was 40 years of age, and was highly respected by those who knew him.

While no letters were left by Furnell or anything to tell of his intent to take his life, it is believed that the rash act was the result of his having brooded over the loss of a position which he had held for years, and the refusal of the employer to take him back. He had been in the employ of J. Baker at the brickyards for eleven or twelve years, and recently was discharged. He went to his former employer but a short time before the tragedy and asked to be re-engaged, but was refused. This is believed to have caused him to brood, and the suicide of yesterday morning followed.

Knocks the Spots

Off From Your Clothing.

Red Cross Cleaning Compound

Does the work and does not injure the most delicate fabric. 25c. A BOTTLE.

German Gloss Furniture Polish

Will make old furniture shine like new. 25c. A BOTTLE.

Magic Crystals

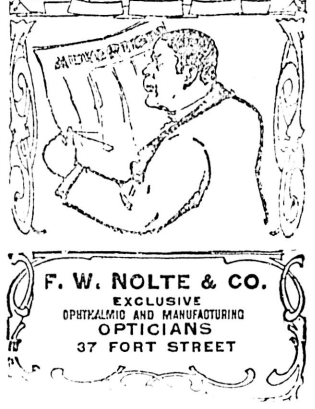
Will clean carpets, rugs, woodwork. 25c. A PACKAGE.

Terry & Marett

Chemists,
S. E. Cor. Fort and Douglas.

When Print Blurs

When print blurs, irritable temper and general discomfort result. We positively cure this condition with glasses.



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EXCLUSIVE
OPHTHALMIC AND MANUFACTURING
OPTICIANS
37 FORT STREET

SPLENDID VALUES IN

Men's Tweed Suits

in the latest styles and weaves
. . . . . $25.00 to $35.00

G. H. Redman,

Mgr. Victoria Tailoring Co.
25 BROAD ST.

Summer Wear.....

A large assortment of the latest and most up-to-date

Flannel Suitings

See the windows and get an idea. No two alike.

PEDEN'S

36 Fort St. Merchant Tailor.

STERLING SILVER GOODS

We desire to draw your attention to our specially fine line of ENGLISH HALL MARKED SILVER PHOTO FRAMES with best silk velvet backs, all of the newest patterns and styles, in MIDGET, CARTE DE VISITE, CABINET, and IMPERIAL sizes, at prices ranging from $1.00 to $20.00 each. The cheapest frames ever offered in the city.

C. E. REDFERN,

43 GOVERNMENT ST.

Established 1862. Telephone 118

Walter S. Fraser & Co.,

LIMITED.

DEALERS IN HARDWARE

LAWN MOWERS, WIRE NETTING, HOSE AND GARDEN TOOLS.
English and Norway Iron, Steel, Steam and Water Pipe, Fittings, Brass Goods, Etc.
Blacksmith, Building, Mining and Logging Supplies.
Warehouse Trucks, Scales, Wheel Barrows, Picks, Shovels and Contractors' Plant, Etc.

WHARF STREET

TELEPHONE No. 6.
P.O. BOX 423.

VICTORIA, B. C.

THOSE WHO KNOW

This store best are its most faithful friends. Those who know it not know not what they miss. But then, remember, acquaintance with this store is profitable to you. You could not do better than come and put these offerings to the test.

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY

PURE MAPLE SYRUP, Impl. ½ gals.	90c.
PURE MAPLE SYRUP, Impl. qts.	50c.
B. & K.'S SELF-RAISING BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, per pkge.	15c.
B. & K.'s BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, per 10 lb. sack	45c.
PURE NATIVE PORT, per bottle	25c.

I De Turk's Wines are the finest; every bottle guaranteed pure.

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD.

Phone 28. 39-41 Johnson Street.

SOMERSET HOUSE

IN TIME FOR THE 24th OF MAY.
MISSES' NEW STYLE WASHING DRESSES.
From 10 to 14 years.

Mrs. W. Bickford,

Somerset House. 61-63 Fort Street

We want you to come and see our

Colored Shirts

They were manufactured for this season's selling by one of the best makers in England. They are all Oxford Weaves, made up in the best styles of soft and stiff, fronts, $1.00 to $2.00.

Ask to see our CELLENETTE and HENLEY Flannel Shirts—made to wear with a white collar. If you want a real comfortable shirt with a touch style they will fill the bill. $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.

GEO. R. JACKSON.

MEN'S HATTER AND HABERDASHER.

57 Government Street.

PANSIES

SPECIAL OFFER TO CLEAR FOR ONE WEEK.

30c Dozen

Sweet Peas, long stems, cheap, 10c. per dozen.

VICTORIA FLORAL COMPANY

25 Government Street.

Successful Piano Pieces

"HIAWATHA"
The famous $10,000 Intermezzo.
"THE MIDNIGHT FLYER"
The Latest March Hit.
"LAZARRE WALTZES"
Very Popular.
We try them over for you.

FLETCHER BROS.,

93 Government St.

Bargain List

"Simplex" Piano Player with 23 rolls of Music, $150.
"Angelus" Piano Player, with 50 rolls of Music, $200.
Ladies' Columbia Chainless Bicycle, $35.
Gents' "Day" Bicycle, $23.
Ladies' "Day" Bicycle, $23.
Gents' "Columbia" Chainless, Bicycle, with Coaster Brake, $50.
Several second hand Pianos and Organs in good condition, for sale at "Bargain" prices.

M. W. WAITT & CO

44 GOVERNMENT ST.

Port Angeles

Lager Beer on draught at the Wilson Bar, 91 Yates street.
5c. per Glass.

M. H. McCABE,
Proprietor.

House - Painting,
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J. SEARS, 91 and 93 Yates St
PHONE B742

Fine Woolens

First Class Work and Trimmings, Latest Styles, Experienced Workmen.

A. GREGG & SON.

Tailors. 62 Yates St.

The White House

Wash Goods

are the centre of ATTRACTION with us at present. Every piece new. Dainty and up-to-date.

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

Mr. Eberts' Testimony

Still Is Being Taken By Columbia and Western Committee.

Disclaimer That Emoluments Were Ever Received From C. P. R.

Cross-Examination Continues Monday In the Hands of Mr. McPhillips.

The cross-examination of Hon. Mr. Eberts by Mr. McCaul and afterwards by Mr. McPhillips continued at yesterday morning's session of the Columbia & Western inquiry committee, both legal gentlemen going over a large amount of familiar territory in their questioning, with the object of eliciting new information, but not adding very much to the sum total in the committee's possession when all was done.

With respect to the appropriation of the two famous blocks to the British Columbia Southern, the witness stated that he had not been present at the meeting of the executive at which the grant was made; he was unaware why the change had been made, nor could he say that it had been at the instance of the railway company.

He declined to discuss the hypothetical question as to whether, admitting the agreement as alleged between the British Columbia Southern and the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., the transfer of these blocks from British Columbia Southern to Columbia & Western subsidy would not make it possible for the coal company to be defrauded out of its right to select 10,000 acres. Not knowing of the agreement in question, the witness did not think he should discuss its effects in the manner suggested.

It might or it might not be regarded as morally fair to insist upon the railway company taking valueless lands if they were contiguous to the line. Possibly if the railway company showed a disposition to live fully up to its obligations to the government, the government on the other hand would do the right thing by the railway company.

Mr. Brown had first spoken to witness as to the non-delivery of the grants after the opening of the session, and he (witness) had gone to the premier, Mr. Dunsmuir, about it. Witness thought the recision order-in-council was passed during his presence at the executive meeting of the 18th March, of which he had received no notice. At that meeting Mr. Dunsmuir had said, turning to Mr. Wells, "Tell Eberts, now, what you told me." Mr. Wells then gave his version of the Taylor interview.

Witness' conception of bill 87 was merely that it gave the company the lands to which it was entitled for section 4. To Mr. McPhillips, witness said that he did not draw bill 87—his deputy did. Pressed to say whether or not the words "signed, sealed and duly executed," as in the original bill, as it appeared in the House, were not more sweeping than the terms "signed and sealed but not delivered"—in which form the measure passed—the witness asked to be excused from answering a strictly legal question.

Asked as to whether there had not been actual delivery of the grants, in his opinion, the Attorney-General again declined to express an opinion. He had not given an opinion to the government on this particular point. He did not contend either that the grants had or had not been legally delivered. He had not been asked for an opinion on this.

He had neither spoken nor voted for bill 16 of this session. He had not believed in that bill. It was in his view, ill-timed legislation. The bill had been discussed in the executive. Asked whether he agreed to the presentation of bill 16, the witness declined to discuss what had transpired in executive. Pressed as to whether he accepted responsibility as one of the ministry for bill 16, the Attorney-General replied, "I am a member of the government." His own opinion was that bill 16 expressed an injustice. If the company had had a right to these grants, it was entitled to defend that right in the courts. If it had had no right, the courts would have so decided, and the position of the government been honorably maintained. The government had no right to take away the property of any subject, great or small, without recourse; nor had the government or legislature a just right to deprive any person or corporation of its right to maintain its property rights in the courts of law. This was what bill 16 aimed at. The legislature might trample upon those rights, but that was his view of the matter.

He himself had been in favor of intervention when the case arose between the Columbia & Western and the man Rogers. If he had been asked for his opinion as to how to get rid of the grants, he would have said, "Attack the grants in the courts."

The Attorney-General was still under cross-examination by Mr. McPhillips when the committee rose until Monday at 10 o'clock.

During Friday's session Hon. Mr. Eberts took occasion to vindicate himself upon one point of which considerable has been heard in gossip. He disclaimed that he had ever since becoming attorney-general held a retainer or received a single dollar from the C. P. R., the Columbia & Western, or any other of the subsidiary companies, or from any individual acting for the C. P. R.

Victoria's Factories

The best essays by High School pupils on the subject of their last week's visit to the factories of the city:

M. R. SMITH'S FACTORY.

The business was founded in 1858 by M. R. Smith, who had learned his trade in Eastern Canada. The first business house was built at Esquimalt, but as trade increased, it was found necessary to move to town. Trade still improving, the house was a second time moved, this time being built near the Outer wharf, and here it has remained to the present time.

The mixing room is on the second floor of the building, and there it is that all the ingredients of cakes, bread, and soda biscuits, etc., are put together. A man was mixing in a large wooden tub the ingredients for knic-nacks. These ingredients are left over-night until next morning, when currants, raisins, or the necessary flavorings are added, and the knic-knacs are ready to be shaped and baked. In a esimilar tub, the constituents of bread were being mixed by means of two large blades, which revolved, and thus beat the flour, water, salt and yeast into a light sponge. The flour and sugar which are used in the factory, are mostly produced in this province, though Manitoba hard flour is mixed with British Colunmbia soft.

In the adjoining room, soda biscuits were being baked. The water, salt, flour, soda and yeast, in their right proportions, are put together in the mixing room, and allowed to rise during the night. The dough is then ready for use, and the rolling, stamping, baking and packing of these biscuits are carried on every afternoon from 1:30 to 5:15 o'clock.

The dough is passed three or four times through heavy rollers, then plowed well and passed through a second pair. It emerges from these in a thin layer, and is passed under a brush, which removes the loose flour, because in the baking this flour would probably burn, and so spoil the biscuits. The layer of dough still continues on its way, until it is passed under a stamp, which pricks, stamps and cuts it in the proper shape. It is then received by a man who conveys it to the oven.

The oven is a curious thing, for it revolves, and looks somewhat like a paddle wheel, only that it is fitted with twelve swinging traps capable of holding six dozen biscuits each. The biscuits which have made the complete circuit of from seven to ten minutes, are baked, and are at once raked off the tray into a trough. Although no care is taken as to the way in which the biscuits fall, they seldom break, but this is easily explained, however, because when warm they are little tougher than when cold and crisp.

The biscuits are now passed into the packing room, where a number of girls are rapidly sorting them into piles with the pricks running the same way, and are placing them in boxes. The boxes are of two sizes, the larger containing about 79 dozen, and when filled are sent into the next room to be nailed down, when they are then ready for shipping. Most of these biscuits are consumed in the province, but a number are sent to the Northwest Territories, and some even to the Fiji Islands.

The meringue for the cocoanut biscuits is composed of white of egg, sugar, flavoring and vegetable coloring. It is placed by hand on the top of the biscuits, dipped in cocoanut and then allowed to harden.

Opening out of the packers' room, is a room in which all the boxes that are used in the factory are made. The wood is obtained from the Skeena in what is known as shooks. In the corner of one of these upstair rooms is a raisin cleaner. The raising are put into a pan, the bottom of which is covered with grating, and after being well rinsed in clean water, they are turned into a drying compartment, which revolves and thus very soon dries them. On the ground floor is the candy department, and although no candy was being made, nevertheless we were shown the double copper boilers and the various rubber moulds. Copper boilers are used because the acid, which may be in the candy, has no action on copper as it would have on tin. In a small adjoining room are the moulder for chocolate creams. Pieces of board ,having little wooden projections in the shape of a thimble, are inverted over tins filled with raw starch, and when these boards are lifted, little holes remain, into which the cream is poured and allowed to cool. When the creams have hardened sufficiently, the starch is sifted off and they remain in their proper shape ready for a coating of chocolate.

The chocolate room is opposite this little one, and here two girls were busily employed covering little biscuits with chocolate. A large cake of chocolate is placed on the marble table, which is heated by means of hot water pipes, and when the chocolate has melted sufficiently it is moulded and beaten well with the hand, until it becomes perfectly smooth, when it is then ready for use.

The bread bakery is in what might be called the cellar, for it is below all the other rooms. On one side of the room are huge bins, in which the sponge was rising. It is mixed upstairs, and is received in these bins through chutes which are just above them. As soon as the sponge is sufficiently light, it is taken from the bins, cut into loaves, weighed, and put in the tester to see if it will rise properly. Then it is ready for the oven.

There are two large brick ovens, the larger one being capable of holding five hundred loaves. These ovens are heated by means of a fire built in them, but as soon as the bricks are thoroughly heated, it is raked out, the loaves put in and baked for about three quarters of an hour. Baking is carried on night and day by means of a night and day set of bakers.

The army and navy are supplied with bread from this factory, but a different kind is supplied to each. The army has the bread which is baked on the bricks and is crusty all over, while the navy has the bread which is baked in the tins.

Beyond this baking room are the engine and the boiler, the former having a forty-six horse-power and the latter a sixty-five horse power.

Fourteen horses are kept, some being used in the waggons, while others are used in the delivery carts. Only by going through the factory can it be realized, what a vast quantity of bread, biscuits, candy, etc., are manufactured in one day.

JOSIE WOLLASTON.

"I should like to get a license," remarked the lady in the Chicago City Hall. "Dog or man, please?" asked the busy clerk.—Yonkers Statesman.

"After all," he conceded, "what would we do without women?" "Well," she replied, "for one thing, you would have a hard time finding subjects for your jokes."—Chicago Evening Post.

Boss—Young Mifikins is daffy on the subject of matrimony. He asks every girl he meets to marry him. Nell—Well, why don't you get some one to introduce you?—Chicago Daily News.

Clean your Homes, Wash your Clothes

You can make every article white and clean with Sunlight Soap. This soap gives better satisfaction than any other soap because it is pure and possesses a cleansing power that ordinary laundry soap does not and can not.

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The Methodist Conference

Rev. R. N. Powell Secretary Reads the Annual Pastoral Address.

Visit to Espuimalt and Interesting Proceedings at Sailors' Home.

Yesterday's session of the conference was spent in receiving a large number of resolutions which were sent to the proper committees, which will report on Monday morning.

Rev. J. F. Betts, of Grand Forks, gave a very interesting and practical address on "The Minister's Use of the Bible," in which many valuable suggestions were made. Rev. W. H. Pierce and Rev. R. J. McIntyre conducted devotional exercises.

Rev. J. W. Winslow and Rev. A. N. Millar were absent from the sessions of conference, and Rev. Charles Ladner of Revelstoke, one of the well known ministers, who has seldom missed any previous session of conference, was not present.

Rev. R. N. Powell of Nanaimo, who is secretary of the conference, read the pastoral address, which treated of every phase of the work of the church during the year. This address is afterwards read by the ministers to the various congregations. At this stage there was an animated discussion as to the most effective way of having this address reach every member of the church. Rev. Dr. Rowe was in favor of having a suitable number printed and a copy given to each member.. Rev. A. M. Sanford, B. A., of Rossland, moved and Rev. J. D. P. Knox seconded, a resolution that a suitable number be printed.

Rev. W. W. Baer said that the address was as good as a sermon, and it was his custom to read it from the pulpit together with the rules of the church.

It was moved that the address be published in the Methodist Recorder, Rev. J. P. Hicks stated that he would gladly publish it in that journal and furnish 4,000 copies for free distribution, if those who received them would see that they were properly distributed, and if the members would seek to secure subscriptions. The offer of Mr. Hicks was accepted and his generosity appreciated.

The Rev. C. N. Hange, a Scandinavian missionary, was received into the ministry from the United States. The Rev. E. E. Scott moved the resolution, which was ably seconded by Rev. Dr. Rowe.

The committee on traveling expenses reported through its secretary, Rev. R. F. Stillman. The sum of $755.82 had been paid for railway tickets, but the income from the circuits had only amounted to $492.35. The stationing committee were in session during the afternoon and evening.

VISIT TO ESQUIMALT.

At 2 o'clock a couple of special cars, which had been chartered by Rev. J. P. Hicks, took over a hundred of the delegates of the conference, with many members of the W. M. S., to visit Esquimalt, where they inspected H. M. S. Amphion. Every courtesy was extended to the visitors on board the man-of-war and at the barracks. After the many visitors were brought back to shore by special boats engaged for the occasion, the visitors next went to the Sailors and Soldiers' Home, where an abundance of good things had been provided by the ladies. After full justice had been done to these, the Rev. J. P. Hicks presided over the assembly, and gave an appropriate welcome to the visitors. Mr. Bailey, secretary of the trustee board, said that he was delighted to see so many present and explained to them the object, aim and plan of operation of the Home.

Mr. Lee, the treasurer of the trustee board, reviewed the work from its inception, and stated that about four years ago Rev. Mr. Hicks had visited England and had secured $2,000 (£400) from the Wesleyan Society. He stated that the Wesleyan Society was willing to give the Home to the Missionary Society of the Canadian Church. Mr. Tate, the treasurer of the board of management, also addressed the audience along the same lines.

Sailors and soldiers from the vessels spoke in complimentary terms of the great interest they had in the home, and the benefit they had derived from it during their stay in Canadian waters.

Rev. Joseph Hall, of Chilliwack, replied to the address of welcome, and expressed his pleasure at being present. Mr. A. C. Wells, of Chilliwack, who followed Mr. Hall said they were delighted with the afternoon's outing, and they were delighted with what they had seen and heard.

Rev. W. C. Schlichter, of Duncans, said that he felt compelled to speak, and to do something practical, and promised a very generous subscription.

Rev. H. M. S. Sutherland of Vancouver, said that the work at the home appealed to him from a Methodist patriotic and Christian standpoint.

Miss Hepburn of Vancouver who rose to speak, stated that some of the ladies had waited until the gentlemen got through with their addresses, as they had something important to say. Subscriptions then began to flow in until the sum of $175 was given in cash and subscriptions, after which the welcome announcement was made that Mrs. A. C. Wells and Mrs. Ashwell of Chilliwack and Mrs. Coverdale Watson of Vancouver would furnish a room each. About $3,000 is still needed to furnish the rooms, build a kitchen and purchase recreation grounds.

The Rev. C. H. M. Sutherland moved, and Rev. T. H. Wright seconded, "That our hearty thanks are given to the Board of Directors for the kind invitation and for the ladies for the excellent tea provided." Rev. B. H. Balderston, B. A., supported the resolution. Cheers were then heartily given to the chaplain, directors, etc.

THEOLOGICAL LECTURE.

Last evening the Theological Union lecture was delivered by Rev. Dr. Whittington, M. A., of Vancouver. Rev. Dr. Elliott S. Rowe presided, and introduced the lecturer by stating that evils are being multiplied, and that there was not an equal distribution of God's gifts to mankind.

Dr. Whittington announced his subject: "Scientific Socialism," which was illustrated by a large chart.

In the 13th century there was Serfdom, the 14th a period when there was a struggle for freedom, next came the golden age in the 15th century, great robbery of land came during the 16th century, which brought pauperization to the home in the 17th century. In the 18the century slavery existed, but during the 19th century there was a partial recovery of the rights of the people.

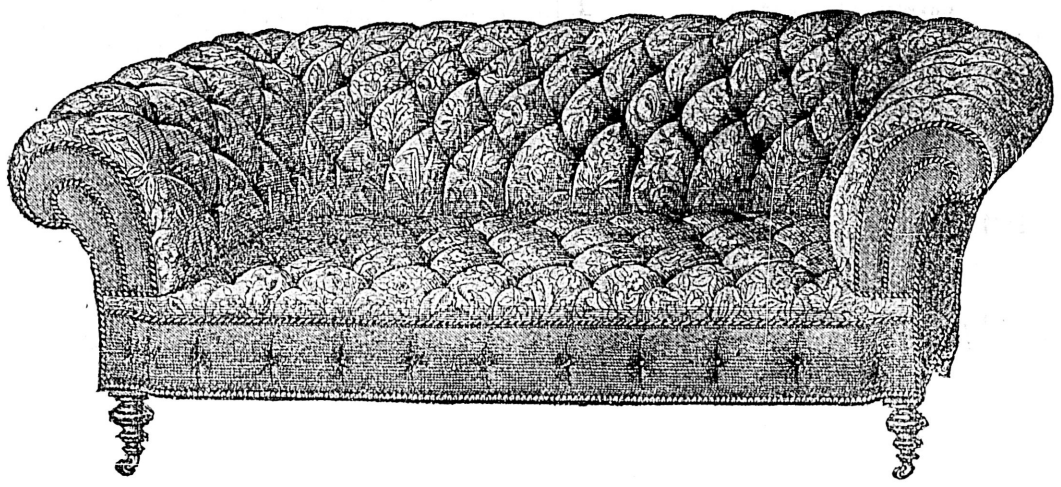
Rapidly and eloquently the Doctor went from the historical to the ethical, and closed by the application of the principals, illustrated to the practical affairs of life.

Moved by Rev. T. H. Wright, and seconded by Rev. A. M. Sanford, B. A., "That our hearty thanks are hereby tendered to Rev. Dr. Whittington for his most interesting and instructive lecture entitled "Scientific Socialism." The facts and figures presented and clearly set forth here assisted us to gain a clearer conception of the true relationship existing between man and man, and we trust that the Doctor will endeavor to publish this lecture in tract form for distribution."

The Rev. Dr. Whittington was elected president of the Theodogical Union; Rev. W. W. Baer, lecturer for the next year; and the Rev. R. T. Stillman secretary.

FINE UPHOLSTERING

We have imported a larger stock than ever, of fine upholstering materials, conspicuous among these new fabrics are the "Linen Taffetas," which we have in a delightful range of colorings. Chesterfield Settees, Easy Chairs, etc., made up to order at almost any price you may wish to pay.



Linen Taffetas

50 inches wide at.....$2.00 a yard in Rose, Green with Yellow, Green with Terra Cotta, Pink with Blue, Green with Pink. These colors are most artistically blended.

Our New Dimities

have arrived. They comprise some beautiful effects on ivory and white damask grounds. The old fashioned rose is charming, as a treatment for bedrooms.

RATTAN FURNITURE FOR VERANDAH AND GARDEN USE "THE POPULAR CHESTERFIELD" made up to order in any material you may select.

Weller Bros., Victoria

SPORTING NEWS

THE OAR.

The first of the season's series of club regattas was pulled off yesterday afternoon. The J. B. A. A. club house and premises were crowded with many interested visitors and spectators. The weather was all that could be wished, and everything went off without a hitch, with the exception of a few minutes delay caused by a broken boat.

Mr. Merrylees as starter and Mr. Austin, gave general satisfaction as a judges. The course was from Coffin Island to the club house.

The first heat between crews stroked respectively by H. Hobbs and J. Donaldson, was won by the former, the losing crew making a gallant though ineffectual spurt near the end, but could not keep it up.

The next heat between Riddell's and Knox's crews, was won by Riddell by a length and a half.

Then Smith's and Laing's crews went out; their steering was bad, and after three starts they broke one of the boats, and their heat was postponed until later, when the decision went to Laing.

Hobbs' and Riddell gave some good sport, the former crew winning by only a bare three feet. In the finals, Hobbs was again successful, defeating Laing's crew by about a third of a length. The names of the winning crew are as follows: Hobbs, Laing, Jameson and Crocker.

The trial junior race was the centre of most interest, perhaps, as the men were very carefully watched, as possible oarsmen to represent the Association in the big N. P. A. A. O. regatta. The winning crew were Andrew, Dillabough, Austin and Green.

The absence of Mr. O'Sullivan, the captain of the boats, through illness, was much regretted, but his lieutenants acquitted themselves with credit, giving satisfaction to the contestants and spectators alike.

Newhaven, Conn., May 16—In the annual spring regatta of the Yale crew today, the Yale Freshmen eight won from the Columbia Freshmen in a spirited contest over a course of one mile and a quarter on Lake Whitney. The race was not cleverly rowed by either crew.

BASEBALL.

A meeting of the intermediate baseball league was held at the office of the president, Mr. Thos. Watson, on Friday evening the 15th inst. Four teams have entered the league for the season, viz. Capitals, Esquimalt, Fernwoods and Hillsides. The report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting to draft a constitution was presented, and laid over for consideration, at a meeting to be held on Thursday evening the 21st inst.

The following schedule of games for the season was adopted:

May 30—Esquimalt vs. Hillsides.
June 6—Capitals vs. Fernwoods.
June 13—Hillsides vs. Capitals.
June 20—Fernwoods vs. Capitals.
June 27—Hillside vs. Fernwoods.
July 11—Esquimalt vs. Capitals.
July 18—Hillsides vs. Esquimalt.
July 25—Capitals vs. Hillsides.
August 1—Esquimalt vs. Fernwoods.
August 8—Fernwoods vs. Hillsides.
August 15—Capitals vs. Esquimalt.
August 22—Fernwoods vs. Capitals.
sixetth shrdlu shrdlu shrdlu shrdlu shrd

Princeton, N. J., May 16.—Princeton defeated Cornell today by the score of 2 to 1 in an intensely exciting game, which lasted for eleven innings. All of the runs were scored in the last innings.

Toronto May 16. — Toronto 10; Worcester 3.

Buffalo, May 16.—Buffalo 6; Providence 6.

Some little excitement exists among local tonsorial artists over a baseball game that has been arranged between two teams representing respectively barbers from the south and north sides of Yates street. Some of the knights of the razor have the niceties of the game down to a "fine point," and the team winning will only be allowed to do so by a "close shave." The manipulators of the shears can be depended upon to "cut off" the baserunners. The base lines are to be smeared with lather to facilitate sliding. Geo. Russell, an old war horse of the Amity nine, will be on hand. He straps the leather vigorously every time mention is made of the coming contest and he claims he is as handy with the stick as ever. The barbers are all experts at fanning, so that he score should be of the 100 order.

ATHLETICS.

Ithica, N. Y., May 16—The dual meet held today on Ferry Field, between Cornell and Pennsylvania, resulted in a victory for the home track and field athletes, the final score being 66½ to 50½.

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 16.—By the score of 83½ points to 42½, the University of Michigan track team today defeated the University of Chicago team in their annual dual meet. The Western Intercollegiate hammer throw record was broken by Madderick, who hurled the hammer 141 feet 5 inches.

THE TURF.

The Victoria Driving Club held a meeting at the Tourist rooms last evening, there being a good attendance. After some discussion it was decided to hold a club matinee at the Driving Park on Wednesday, the 6th of June ,which will be confined to members of the club. There will be a half mile and repeat running race, a colt trotting race in mile heats, best two out of three, gentlemen's driving race to buggies for horses without a mark in mile heats, best two out of three. A large meet will be held on July 4th, when good purses will be hung up and arrangements made for some specially fine races. The club hopes to have a large attendance, as there are no other attractions as yet scheduled for that day.

CRICKET.

The cricket match between the Fernwoods and Victoria second XI., at Beacon Hill yesterday resulted in a win for the Fernwoods by 33 runs. The showing made by the second XI. of the V. C. C., was very poor. Several of the strongest members of the XI. were playing for the first XI. at the Barracks, and considerable dissatisfaction was expressed that a strongest team was not put in the field for the first match of the season.

FERNWOODS' INNINGS.

H. M. Wilson c. and b. Ashby	5
S. Patton b. Ashby	9
E. A. Gallop b. Richardson	2
J. H. Griffiths c. J. Anderson, b. Richardson	4
G. H. Barraclough b. Ashby	3
J. S. Murray b. Ashby	6
A. Marconini c. and b. Richardson	0
J. Wilders c. Lawn, b. Ashby	0
B. Robertson b. Anderson	13
W. Marchant b. Hardie	12
A. Wheeler, not out	4
Byes	3
Leg byes	1
Total	62

VICTORIA BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Runs.	Wkts.	Overs.	Mds.
Richardson	23	3	12	1
Ashby	25	6	12	3
Anderson	6	1	2	0
Hardie	4	1	2	0

VICTORIA SECOND XI. INNINGS.

D. B. Bogle c. Marchant, b. Barraclough	4
P. Richardson c. Marchant, b. Barraclough	0
N. Hardie b. Gallop	0
E. V. Bodwell b. Gallop	0
F. Ashby b. Gallop	4
J. M. Healey, run out	9
J. Lawn c. Wheeler, b. Gallop	0
J. Harvey b. Barraclough	5
J. Anderson b. Gallop	0
H. Walker, run out	0
Conyers, not out	0
Byes	4
Wides	3
	29

FERNWOOD BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Runs	Wkts.	Overs.	Mds.	Wds.
Barraclough	8	3	9 2-3	2	3
Gallop	17	5	9	3	0

The match played yesterday afternoon at the Barracks ground, between the Victoria Cricket Club and the Work Point Barracks, resulted in a win for the Victoria C. C. by 55 runs. The score is as follows:

VICTORIA CRICKET CLUB.

Gregson, W., b. Crump	1
Gillespie, K., run out	5
York, L., c. Sargeant, b. Longbottom	65
Swinerton, R. H., run	4
Hilton, E. Carr, b. Longbottom	7
York, W., b. Longbottom	40
Binns, W. H., b. Longbottom	4
Menzies, D., c. Rivers, b. Croft	2
Grahame, H. C., did not bat	00
Gooch, W. P., not out	10
Trimen, L. R., b. Croft	6
Extras	3
Total	147

WORK POINT GARRISON.

Corp. Sargeant b. Binns	5
Br. Longbottom b. Binns	10
Gr. Spall, not out	1
Gr. Rivers b. Gooch	16
Sergt. Askey b. Gooch	1
Corp. Knight c. and b. Gooch	3
Gr. Longbottom c. Gillespie, b. Gooch	9
Br. Crofts b. Gooch	8
Lieut. Cameron, c. Gregson, b. Binns	8
Br. Crump b. Binns	9
Gr. Johnston c. Trimen, b. Menzies	9
Extras	9
Total	82

The following match was played between the R. G. A. Minstrel Troupe and the remainder of 8th Co., R. G. A., at Work Point Barracks, on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 p. m., and resulted in a win for the

MINSTREL TROUPE, FIRST INNIGNS.

Sgt. Askey b. Oliver	23
Br. Rivers b. Crofts	9
Gr. Longbottom b. Crump	14
Gr. Johnson b. Oliver	14
Gr. Wells, not out	66
Gr. Smith b. Crump	10
Gr. Heard b. Oliver	0
Sgt. Rowe, b. Crofts	2
Gr. Borman b. Crump	15
Gr. McCoy b. Oliver	10
Byes, leg byes	12
Total	175

REMAINDER OF CO., FIRST INNINGS.

Br. Oliver b. Wells	2
Br. Crofts b. Wells	12
Gr. Crump c. Heard, b. Wells	8
Gr. Baker c. Rowe, b. Wells	0
Inno Lancefield b. Wells	10
Gr. McCoogne b. Wells	10
Gr. Ashdown c. Johnson, b. Askey	10
Gr. Ward b. Askey	3
Gr. Hughes b. Wells	6
Gr. Ward, J., not out	4
Byes, leg byes	0
Total	75

ILLS THAT COME WITH CONSTIPATION

Emphasize the Necessity of Keeping the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels Regular and Active by Using

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

Did you ever ask a person who has had appendicitis what was the cause of their ailment? Did you ever question a person recovering from typhoid fever as to what brought on the disease?

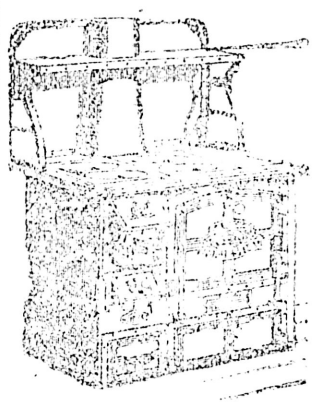
If you have, we venture to say that in each case you will find constipation to be at the beginning of the trouble.

And yet you neglect to keep the bowels regular. It may be you have not resorted to proper treatment. This is why we suggest the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

It is well known that bile is nature's cathartic, and hence it is necessary to keep the liver actively engaged in filtering the bile from the blood and pouring it into the intestines. When the bowels become constipated the kidneys and liver become clogged as well, and no mere purgative will afford lasting relief.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills not only regulate the bowels, but also strengthen and invigorate the action of the liver and kidneys, and so ensure a cleansing of the whole system. It is undoubtedly this direct and combined action of this great medicine on the filtering and excretory organs of the body that makes it so successful where other remedies fail.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills positively cure kidney disease, liver complaint, biliousness and constipation. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



WANTED

A woman whose husband is at home three times a day, when he can be, to be greeted at each meal time with the love and the smiles of the good wife and children. Wanted, a woman who says to her husband, your coming is like the sunshine — it brightens my heart; come every day and eat with your family the delicate food cooked on the Majestic. We have abundance of hot water, elegant baking, small cost for fuel and absolute comfort. Wanted, in every home in the land, a majestic woman, a majestic husband, a majestic family and a Majestic Range.

CORNICE AND WINDOW BRUSHES for spring cleaning; LAWN SPRINKLERS, LAWN MOWERS; RUBBERS HOSE. Tools of all kinds.

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VICTORIA, B.C

For Fishing Tackle of every description. Also Guns Amunition.

Razors, Strops and Cutlery of every description.

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90 GOVERNMENT ST., near Bank of Montreal.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LD'TY.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

We have a full line of the following goods at the right prices; give us a call if in need of anything in our line.

Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Fittings, Brass Goods for Steam and Water, Garden Hose, Belting, Agricultural Implements and Vehicles.

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Branch Stores at Vancouver and Kamloops.

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Gold, Silver and Copper Ores, Mattes, Bullion, Furnace And Cyanide Products.

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For a Good Table Relish

We would ask you to try Heinz Relishes and Pickles. There is no better in the city.

BANQUET RELISH .... 40c. per bottle
CELERY RELISH .... 20c. and 40c. per bottle
CHILI SAUCE .... 35c. per bottle
PEPPER SAUCE .... 35c. per bottle
TOMATO CATSUP .... 25c. and 35c. per bottle
Sweet and Sour Pickels in bulk 25c. per quart.

Mowat & Wallace, Grocers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

New York, May 15.—The following are some of the weekly clearings as compiled by Bradstreets for the week ending May 14, with percentages of increase and decrease as compared with corresponding week last year: Montreal, $20,033,531, decrease 5 per cent; Toronto $14,779,842, decrease 6. 4. per cent; Winnipeg $4,533,-528, increase 55.7 per cent; Halifax $1,-695,583, decrease 4.6 per cent; Ottawa $1,-990,379, increase 21.7 per cent; Vancouver (for mainland of B. C.) $1,142,100, increase 52.6 per cent; Quebec $1,572,745, increase 7.2 per cent; Hamilton $963,184, increase 10.3 per cent; St. John (N. B.) $1,101,962, increase 21.5 per cent; Victoria $125,313, decrease 31.8 per cent; London, (Ont.) $620,417.

Toronto, May 15.—Bradstreets trade review: There has been increased activity in Montreal wholesale trade this week as a result of the settlement of the strikes. There is still a great accumulation of freight for export, and warehouses are filled with merchandise for shipment West, but good progress is being made on all sides, as the situation will be greatly relieved by the close of the week. The demand for staple goods is increasing with the warmer weather. The outlook is very promising. Staple manufactures are firmly held. Two large mills have refused to take further orders for cotton goods for delivery after September 1, owing to the advance of raw cotton. Crop reports issued since the first of the month have been decidedly favorable, while the seeding of spring wheat was later, this year the acreage showing a large increase.

Money is firm, but is expected to be more abundant and easier after the first of June when most of the large banks close their books for the year. At Toronto, a few warm days this week have materially improved the demand for seasonable goods; more buyers from the country have been in the market this last few days than for some weeks. They report summer stocks going fairly well, well broken into and as the sorting business has been light so far, activity in that connection is looked for the next six weeks. The conditions of trade are healthy, strikes are being settled. There is a good demand for labor, country remittances are fair for this season and crop conditions are all that could be desired. Money is firm, time 5½, call 6, mercantile loans 6½, New York funds ⅛. At Quebec during the past week, business in wholesale circles has been as good as this time a year ago but the cool weather has still a tendency to retard sales in retail circles especially among dry goods dealers. Travelers are on the road with samples and orders are commencing to come in. The outlook in general is favorable. The conditions of trade at Pacific Coast centers are very satisfactory. Wholesale business last month in most departments was the best in many years. The importations were larger and the shipments of lumber and other provincial products reached a large volume. There is a good deal of activity in mining centres along the coast and the demand for supplies in that connection, and for the north is quite brisk. The outlook for business is promising. Trade at Winnipeg has been fairly active the past week. The seeding of spring wheat is practically over and the fact of the area shows a large increase this season, has improved the outlook for the fall trade. Retailers have been buying quite freely for the fall. A little rain now would improve conditions in the country. Railway traffic is still suffering from congestion of freight. The shipments of produce East and of merchandise West are very heavy.

Business at Hamilton is more active. There is better sorting demand as a result of the more favorable weather. Fall orders too, are coming forward satisfactorily, travelers orders and mail orders calling of the liberal quantities are being well distributed. Owing to the cold weather which has been experienced, till this week it is expected that sorting trade will keep later than usual this year. Values of staple goods are firmly held.

At London there is a fair amount of activity in jobbing circles, orders from retailers are increasing, especially for seasonable lines and the next few weeks is expected to show renewed activity in seasonable goods. Country trade for the past few weeks has been rather quiet, owing to the fact that farmers were busy putting in the crops but business should show a steady improvement for the next month. There has been a good demand in wholesale articles at Ottawa this week. The fire, while it has led to considerable distress among a certain class, has also resulted in an increased demand in many branches of trade, which was the natural result of the destruction of so many properties. The demand from country traders has been fairly active for this season.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, May 16.—The illness of E. H. Harriman made its influence felt in today's stock market and this was supplemented by the showing made by the banks, which was interpreted as poor by the trading element. The weakness of Southern Pacific was directly traceable to the condition of the health of the president of the company; the stock declined an extreme 1¼, touching a new low level for the year. N. York Central also made a low record price for the year, a light demand from the bears to cover shorts made an impression just at the close, which was in consequence steady. The increase in the cash item of the banks was as much as was expected. The fact that today's export of $1,125,000 to South America was withdrawn only yesterday, and so figured for only one day in the weekly averages upon the bank statements are computed, left the probability that some effect of the transactions would be thrown over into next week's showing. The increase in loans was generally regarded as reflecting the further transfer of obligations from foreign to domestic lenders.

New York, May 16. The following were the closing bids on the Stock Exchange today:

Atchison	78¼
Baltimore & Ohio	90⅞
Canadian Pacific Railway	129¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	42⅛
C. C. C. & St. L.	90
Chicago & Alton	30¼
Chicago & Great Western	21⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	157¾
Rock Island	41¾
Delaware & Hudson	173
Delaware, Lackawanuna & Western	250
Denver & Rio Grande	34
Erie Railway	33½
Iowa Central	37
Louisville & Nashville	115
Manhattan	140
Mexican Central	27½
Missouri Pacific	110¼
New York Central	127¼
Norfolk & Western	70
Pennsylvania Railway	128¾
Reading	52⅛
Southern Railway	28¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	60⅛
Texas & Pacific	33
Union Pacific	88¼
Western Union	84½
Wisconsin Central	23
A. C. F.	39
Amalgamated Copper	68⅜
Anaconda Mining Co.	102
American Locomotive	25
American Smelting	49¼
American Sugar Refinery	124¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	64
Consolidated Gas	204¼
General Electric	187½
International Paper	16
Metropolitan Traction	129⅝
National Biscuit	42
National Lead	19¼
People's Gas	101
United States Leather	13¼
United States Rubber	16
United States Steel	33¾

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd., Mining Brokers, 23 Broad street.)

Toronto, May 16.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Exchange today:

	Asked.	Bid.
Black Tail	5½	3
Canadian G. F. S.	4½	3¾
Cariboo McKinney	13	11
Cariboo Hydraulic	75	
Centre Star	31	28½
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	$400	$300
Deer Trail Con	2½	1½
Fairview Corp	6½	5¾
Giant	3	2
Granby Smelter	$5.00	$4.70
Iron Mask	6	
Lone Pine—Surprise Con.	2	
Morning Glory	3	1
Morrison	3	1
Mountain Lion	20	13
North Star	14	12
Payne	16	14
Rambler Cariboo Con.		39
Republic	5	3
San Poil	8	6
Sullivan	6	3½
War Eagle	14	12
White Bear	4½	3⅞
Winipeg	4	
Wonderful	4	

TORONTO SALES.

North Star, 1,000 at 12, 1,500 at 12. C. G. F. S., 2,500 at 4.

STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

(By F. W. Stevenson.)

Chicago, May 16.—The following quotations ruled on the Board of Trade today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	72⅝	73½	72⅝	73½
Corn—				
July	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝
Liverpool Wheat—				
July				6s. 4d.

New York, May 16.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	64⅛	64⅛	63¼	63¾
Amn. Sugar	124½	124¾	124¼	124¾
People's Gas	101½	101½	101	101
U. S. Steel	34	34	33¾	33¾
U. S. Leather	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
West. Union	84¾	84¾	84½	84½
Col. F. & I.	67⅞	67⅞	67½	67½
Manhattan	140¼	140½	139¾	140
B. R. T.	65	65	63¾	64
St. Paul	158½	158½	157⅞	157¾
Union Pacific	88⅞	88⅜	88	88¼
Louis & Nash	116⅛	116⅛	115	11
Sou. Pacific	53⅝	53⅝	52¾	53⅛
Mo. Pacific	111⅛	111⅛	110½	110½
C. P. R.	130½	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	128⅞	128⅞	128¼	128⅝
Erie	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33½
Rock Island	42	42	41¾	41¾
Atchison	78⅞	78⅞	77¾	78⅛
Atchison pfd	96¾	..	..	96¾

Pennsylvania rights, 2¾.

Terminal Ferry To Mainland

Enjoyable Trip to the Fraser River by the Way of Sidney.

Steamer Victorian Now in Service and Makes Good Time.

Through the courtesy of the Victoria & Sidney Terminal Railway & Ferry Company the representative of the Colonist made the round trip, Victoria to the Delta and return, yesterday.

A very quick connection is made at Sidney, where the palatial steamer Victorian is awaiting the arrival of the train from Victoria. Friday she left at once, and after a quick run across the Gulf, tied up at Port Guichon at 11 a.m. At Port Guichon the train was waiting, and in a very few minutes afterwards was off with the passengers, among whom, by the way, was the wife of the member for the constituency, Mr. John Oliver.

On the way over Chief Engineer Fraser very courteously showed our representative through the engine room, which has been remodelled, as previously reported, under his direction. The engines have been re-bolted to the frame of the steamer and so fixed that the very objectionable vibration which was, as is so well known, such a drawback to comfortable traveling when the Victorian was on the Sound service, has been practically stopped. The engine room and stoke hole are both cool and well aired. Chief Engineer Fraser designed and the Marine Iron Works made an automatic draught apparatus which goes quicker as the pressure goes down, and slows as the pressure increases, by this mean a regular pressure of 130 pounds is maintained. The engines are driven by three boilers, with three furnaces apiece. Each boiler is nine feet three inches diameter, and 26 feet long. The ashes are ejected by means of water power, a pump for which purpose is placed on the port side of the engine room. The engines are triple expansion with cylinders 26, 41 and 68 inches diameter, and 34 inches stroke, with 105 revolutions per minute when going full speed.

The railway, from Port Guichon on, is not quite completed yet, though sufficiently graded to permit passenger traffic. Awaiting the steamer were two full cars of freight for Victoria, which, on account of the rapidly falling tide, were at once run aboard. The ship works admirably, the whole transaction not taking over fifteen minutes.

The inhabitants were nearly all away at Boundary Bay (only five miles away) holding their annual May Day picnic. Unfortunately the weather was very showery, and consequently the participants had not all unalloyed pleasure. On account of this exodus everything seemed very quiet, although the railway company have a very large gang of men, ballasting the road, and the saw mill was running full blast. The lumber business on the Fraser is in a very prosperous condition this spring, every mill having orders booked six months ahead, and this in spite of the almost prohibitive price of the same.

The Victoria & Sidney Terminal Railway & Ferry Company's good sense in placing such a ferry as the Victorian on this route cannot fail but produce good results for traders at both ends of the system. It opens the Delta to the Victoria merchants giving them an incomparable daily service and freight rates which compare most favorably with opposition routes. Furthermore, for passenger traffic to the Delta or even New Westminster it is a great boon, saving as it does over eight hours traveling. The railway company intends running quite a few excursions this summer to the Delta, which most undoubtedly will be largely patronized.

Our representative has nothing but kind words to say for Purser Harry Howard, Capt. Rogers, Chief Mate Mansell, Steward Brown and Chief Engineer Fraser, who one and all did everything in their power to give him a thorough insight into the working both of the steamer and the whole system. It is the intention of the company to institute a lunch counter, at which sandwiches, etc., and a pot of tea or coffee can be obtained for the nominal figure of 25 cents. This should prove very popular to the traveling public, so many of whom most strongly, and justifiably, object to paying 75 cents for a meal, when they require nothing more than a cup of tea.

Up to date, owing to the unfinished state of the road at the Delta end, the trains have been very late in arriving, and so far the time schedule has not been very strictly adhered to, but the officials assured our representative that once the line was completed that a quick and fast connection would be made and passengers landed here no later than 6:30 p.m.

Friday the train reached Port Guichon at 3:10 p.m. The Victorian left at 3:15, arrived at Sidney at 6:15 and the train reached here at 7:30.

Quite a large complement of passengers came down, who expressed very freely their appreciation of the accommodation and speed of the ferry.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

CENT WORD ISSUE — No Advertisement Inserted For Less Than 25c. — CENT WORD ISSUE

VICTORIA TIDES

For the Month of May, 1903.

(Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120th Meridian West. It is counted form 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Date.	Day.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft
1	F	3:42	8.3	12:12	0.9	20:23	7.4	....	
2	Sa	0:06	6.9	4:20	8.0	13:05	1.1	21:24	7.5
3	S.	1:32	6.9	5:02	7.5	14:00	1.5	22:12	7.6
4	M.	3:08	6.6	5:58	6.8	14:56	2.0	22:52	7.6
5	Tu.	4:49	6.0	8.33	6.2	15:53	2.8	23:26	7.7
6	W.	6:04	5.2	10:51	5.8	16:48	3.5	23:52	7.7
7	Th.	6:48	4.3	12.40	5.9	17:40	4.2	....	
8	F.	0:12	7.8	7:25	3.4	14:10	6.1	18:30	4.9
9	Sa	0:30	8.0	7:59	2.6	15:26	6.4	19:17	5.5
10	S.	0:49	8.1	8:31	2.0	16:27	6.8	20:00	6.0
11	M.	1:12	8.3	9:04	1.5	17:25	6.9	20:38	6.
12	Tu.	1:38	8.4	9:39	1.2	18:28	7.1	21:15	6.8
13	W.	2:03	8.3	10:17	1.2	19:36	7.2	21:54	7.1
14	Th.	2:26	8.1	10:58	1.3	20:48	7.3	22:46	7.3
15	F.	2:44	7.7	11:41	1.5	21:52	7.4	....	
16	Sa.	0:38	7.3	2:54	7.4	12:25	1.8	22:27	7.5
17	S.					13:09	2.3	22:30	7.5
18	M					13:54	2.7	22:12	7.4
19	Tu.					14:41	3.2	22:07	7.4
20	W.					15:31	3.8	22:50	7.4
21	Th.	7:28	4.9	10:58	5.2	16:20	4.3	23:15	7.6
22	F.	7:06	4.2	12:29	5.4	17:04	4.8	23:39	7.8
23	Sa.	7:11	3.4	13:40	5.7	17:45	5.2	....	
24	S.	0:04	8.1	7:32	2.5	14:42	6.2	18:27	5.6
25	M.	0:30	8.5	8:07	1.6	15:37	6.5	19:10	6.0
26	Tu.	0:58	8.8	8:46	0.9	16:27	6.9	19:55	6.3
27	W.	1:30	9.0	9:28	0.3	17:16	7.1	20:45	6.6
28	Th.	2:04	9.0	10:13	0.0	18:08	7.4	21:41	6.9
29	F.	2:40	8.8	11:00	0.1	19:02	7.5	22:46	7.0
30	Sa.	3:19	8.4	11:48	0.4	19:54	7.7	....	
31	S.	0:14	7.0	4:02	7.7	12:37	0.9	20:40	7.9

TIDAL DIFFERENCES.

Note.—All results obtained by the use of these differences are in Pacific Standard time for the 120th Meridian West.

I. WITH TIDE TABLE FOR VICTORIA

Esquimalt (at the Dry Dock.)—From observations during six months, from May to October, 1900, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison:

For time of High Water, add 14 minutes to H. W. at Victoria. For time of Low Water, add 17 minutes to L. W. at Victoria.

Have no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, billiousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

BEDDING

VICTORIA FLORAL CO.
29 GOVT. ST.

Stocks and Asters, 20c. doz., 6 doz. $1.00. Semple's Paeony and Comet Asters, Carnations, Lobelia, Verbenas, etc.
NEW PETUNIAS!

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting, for a transfer of the license to retail wines and liquors by retail on the premises at 130 Government street, and known as the "Omineca Saloon," to John Barrett.

CHAS. J. TULK.

April 18, 1903.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all debts or money now due to Frederick Francis as a Nurseryman or in connection with the business of Florist, lately carried on by him at Victoria and Esquimalt, are payable to Mary Ann Farrington, formerly Mary Ann Ashley, to whom the said business this day has been surrendered.

Victoria, B. C., April 22nd. 1903.

MARY A. FARRINGTON.
F. FRANCIS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Port Simpson Land and Improvement Company, Limited, will at the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof apply to his Excellency the Governor-General in council for a grant to the foreshore rights in the Port Simpson Harbor in the Province of British Columbia adjoining the east fractional thirty (30) chains of section four (4) township one (1), range five (5), on the official plan or survey of the coast district in the Province of British Columbia, of which said lands the said company is the registered owner and notice is further given that the plans of the said foreshore have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa and with the Registrar of Deeds at Victoria, B. C., pursuant to the statute.

O. L. SPENCER,
Solicitor for Applicants.

Dated 11th May, 1903.

WANTED MALE HELP

WANTED—At once a respectable and reliable youth about 16. Apply 57 Johnson street. m17

WANTED—Four men to distribute samples; must wear costume. Apply to F. B. Parks, Dominion Hotel, Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock. m17

WANTED—Smart boy. Apply Badminton Club. m17

WANTED—Experienced canvasser for leading Canadian Life Assurance Co. Liberal contract to right person. Apply 40 Government street. m9

WANTED FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Lady living near High School, will give comfortable home to young girl in exchange for care of young child after school. Address P. O. Drawer 559, Victoria. m17

WANTED—At once, 20 girls to make shirts and overalls. Apply Lenz & Leiser, Ltd. m17

WANTED—General house servant. Apply Mrs. F. Shakespeare, Esquimalt street, Victoria West. m17

WANTED—A competent woman as general help. Apply Matron B. C. P. O. Home, Hillside avenue. m15

WANTED—Nurse girl. Apply Mrs. C. W. Rhodes, Terrace avenue. m14

WANTED—Waitress. Apply Dominion Hotel. m12

WANTED—Woman to do housework by the day. Apply 10 Bellot street. m10

WANTED—Experienced girls at the Colonist Bindery. m1

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—For Swans Dry Powder Fire Extinguishers. Hustler can make big money. Write Florence J. Chapman, 1530 First avenue, Seattle. m10

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATION WANTED—Expert and competent bookkeeper and stenographer, with executive ability, own typewriter, desires engagement for July 1st. Highest references. Gealoh. Box 586, Rossland, B. C. m17

WANTED—A position as bookkeeper or salesman by an experienced man recently from the East. Highest reference. Reply "P." care this office. m15

GENTLEMAN has about one thousand dollars to invest in farm or paying business, or would take partnership, manager's or bookkeeper's position. Apply Investor, Desbarats Advertising Agency, Montreal.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Hand water cart in good condition, capacity about 60 gallons; must be light enough for one man to handle. Particulars and price to "Water," Colonist office. m17

WANTED—Tenders for five boring in coal measures in Comox District, from 1,000 to 2,500 feet each boring. Guarantee of completion required. Tenders to be in not later than 30th inst. Comox Coal Company, Limited, Vancouver, B. C. m14

WANTED—Chimney sweeping, no mess, 50c. Smoky chimneys cured. General bricklayer, cement tiles. 4 Broughton street. a25

WANTED—To rent two or more acres, with house, near car line; must be good, dry land. Will take on lease. Address P. O. Box 515, City. a14

FARMS WANTED—Owners having farms for sale please send terms and particulars to A. B., Box 118, Victoria. Exceptional facilities for placing same. a12

OFFICES TO RENT.

TO LET—Two well lighted and airy offices in The Colonist building. Steam heated, with vault room if desired. Apply Colonist office. m6

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Housekeeping rooms. 10 Princess Ave. m17

ROOMS FOR RENT—In private residence, charming locality, all modern conveniences; suitable for gentleman who wants a quiet, refined home. Address R. B., Colonist. m17

TO LET—Nicely furnished housekeeping rooms; also large front room. 6 Douglas street. m17

TO LET—Comfortably furnished apartments. Single or en suite. Excellent location; meals if desired. Address A. R. S., Colonist.

TO LET—Nicely furnished front room, 170 Johnson. m16

TO LET—For the summer months, partly furnished three rooms and kitchen. Large garden. Inquire 55 Douglas street. m15

TO LET—Two nicely furnished front rooms private, Gentlemen preferred. Apply 6 North Park street. m15

TO LET—Ground floor rooms, suitable for gentlemen or housekeeping rooms. 152 Fort street. m12

TO LET—Furnished rooms with all conveniences, single or en suite, 182 Fort street. m10

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, single or en suite. Commercial Hotel, 118 Douglas street, under new management. m7

IF YOU WANT first class furnished rooms by day, week or month, single or en suite, go to No. 90 Douglas St. m7

TO LET—Comfortably furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen, if required. 130 Michigan street, James Bay. m5

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, opposite A. O. U. W. hall. Apply 79 View street. a26

COMFORTABLE furnished rooms with board. All modern conveniences, on car line. Apply 115 Menzies street. a26

BOARD AND ROOMS

TO LET—Rooms and board for married couple, or two sharing room, $5 each weekly. Apply 137 Quadra street. Phone 250. m17

MRS. A. FLETT has opened a private boarding house at 115 Menzies street, where she can accommodate a limited number of boarders. m16

BOARD AND RESIDENCE can be had at Rougemont, Linden avenue. Inclusive terms, according to rooms, on application. m12

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED—One black felt hat, with owner's initials, "G. S.", on inside band. Was last seen at Assembly Hall last night. Please return to this office and receive thanks. m16

LOST—Near Sidney, fox terrier puppy dog, half black, half white head. $3.00 reward on return to Sidney Hotel. m16

FOUND—A black chatelaine bag, containing small sum of money, car tickets. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this ad. Apply Colonist. m15

LOST—A gold chain bracelet, with pearls and turquois. Please return to T. N. Hibben & Co. m14

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LEASE—Nine acres on Foul Bay road with 8-roomed cottage, stabling and outhouses, complete; large bearing orchard, balance in hay. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a28

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH given by experienced lady teacher. Private lessons given or en classe. Gainsborough College, 82 Menzies street. a21

[illegible] SCHOOL. 15 Broad Street (upstairs). E. A. Macmillan, principal. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping.

TO RENT RESIDENCES.

TO LET—Burns House. Best rooming house in city. All bright, large rooms. m17

TO LET—Two good houses on Esquimalt road, partly furnished, $35 and $30. Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort street. m17

TO LET — Two five-roomed furnished houses. Apply 5 Centre road, city. m14

TO LET—Four-roomed cottage with garden at Oak Bay. Apply Lee & Fraser. a25

TO RENT—Seven-roomed modern dwelling, well furnished, including piano; A1 library, large piece of ground. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Co., Ltd., 40 Government street. m1

COTTAGE, 7 rooms, bath, hot and cold water. A. Williams & Co., Ltd. a28

MONEY TO LOAN.

On Household Goods: Pianos; Organs; Horses; Carriages; Farm Wagons, etc. Payments monthly. Address Box 297, City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE WOULD LIKE to put a copy of The Advertising World into the hands of every person who keeps any kind of a store. May we have your address?—The Advertising World, Columbus, Ohio. a22

OSTRICH FEATHER WORK—Ostrich Feathers, Boas, Trimming, etc., cleaned and curled by the best French method. Feather boas made to order. Address Mrs. H. W. Jones, 74 North Chatham street, Victoria, B. C. a22

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—Choice building lot near Central School, for $250, worth $500. A snap. Handsomely furnished residence, two acres, beautiful grounds, incomparable position, near car line. Rent $60. A. Williams & Co., Ltd., 104 Yates St. m17

$1900—Five-roomed cottage, bath, electric light, corner lot, can also purchase furniture at a low figure. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m15

FOR SALE—$1600—Five roomed cottage, bath, corner lot, on monthly instalment plan. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m13

$850—Five-roomed cottage, central, facing south. Nice garden. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m10

FOR SALE—Water front lot and A1 dwelling, modern, handy to car and within 10 minutes of post office; very cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m1

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Shares in an industrial investment which makes a profit of 90 per cent per annum and pays half yearly dividend at rate of 10 per cent. Further capital is required to extend plant to meet growing requirements of business. Apply "M," Colonist office. a25

FOR SALE—Shares in new Seattle Cannery, paying 8 per cent. Value will increase rapidly. Address Can., Colonist office. m12

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A bargain; a full-sized lot near Dallas road, on sewer line. Price $375. Apply Beaumont Boggs, Fort St. m17

FOR SALE—Pleasure boat, in good condition; fittings complete; Eastern built; will hold six persons. Apply M. B., Colonist office. m17

FOR SALE—Two incubators and large-sized brooders (Petaluma), all in good order, with eggs and chicks. Party leaving town. Apply Alpha, P. O. Box 449. m15

FOR SALE—A good paying business of general merchandise. A capital of $3,000 will be required. For particulars apply to James E. Sutton, Ucluelet. m14

FOR SALE—The barge "Canada," 700 tons capacity, sheathed with yellow metal; first class steam winch, 5 inch centrifugal pump. For particulars apply to Victoria Machinery Depot. m9

FOR SALE— Milk business, with whole stock, with property. Apply at once, 64 Store street. m9

FOR SALE—612 shares in the Victoria Sealing Co.; $6.50 each, valued at $12.50. Apply V. Jacobson, Victoria West. m6

FOR SALE—Three large holly trees. All berry bearing. Cheap. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a1

FOR SALE—Milk business, including 22 cows, 3 horses, wagons, carts, etc., cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a29

FOR SALE—Several houses on monthly instalments; easy payments; best part of the city. Apply 113 Government St., room 5. m31

FOR SALE—Fast screw cargo and passenger steamer, carrying about 1500 tons. Splendid accommodation. Board Trade certificates, first, second, third class passengers. Also magnificent sea-going paddle passenger steamer, length 250 feet speed 17. Splendidly fitted for passengers. For plans, particulars, apply James Power & Co., 158 Leadenhall St., London, England. f2

TENTS FOR SALE OR HIRE—Sail loft factory 127½ Government St. F. Jeune & Bro., Proprietors. m4

PHRENOLOGY.

THE FAMOUS PHRENOLOGIST and Palmist. Gold medalist, at 42 Pandora. Can read you from childhood. a22

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND.

FOR SALE—A Singer sewing machine in good order. Address A. J., Colonist office. m16

FOR SALE—20 h. p. boiler and 15 h. p. vertical engine, with fittings complete; also 6-inch centrifugal pump, complete. All practically new. Apply J. H. Whittome, Duncan, V. I. f28

FOR SALE—INDIAN CURIOS.

FOR SALE—Indian curios and thousands of Indian baskets, cheap, from the Indian trader, H. Stadthagen, 79 Johnson Street, Victoria, B. C. Mr. Stadthagen trades direct with the Indians and sells their goods at half the prices you pay elsewhere. Over 5,000 Indian baskets in stock. Note the address, 79 Johnson St. the Indian trader.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Three fresh calved cows. Apply P. Williams, East Saanich road, one-half mile from railroad. m17

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Buff Orpingtons, Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Langshans and Pekin Ducks. Leave orders W. A. Jameson, 63 Fort street. P. O. Box 187. Quick Bros. m12

FOR SALE—One cow and two heifers, all freshly calved; also Plymouth Rock eggs. Apply W. F. Loveland, Lake District. a23

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Farm, 100 acres, on E. & N. R. R. Twenty acres cleared and fenced, good land; well watered, dwelling and usual outbuildings. C., Colonist. m15

NORTH SAANICH—Three very good farms for sale in this District. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a4

FOR SALE—Water frontage, 22 acres, within 6 miles of Victoria; running stream of water, as well as salt water frontage. Open to offer. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m1

BAZAAR.

FOR THE BENEFIT of the German Lutheran church, a bazaar will be held on Friday, May 22nd, in A. O. U. W. Hall, afternoon and evening, at 8 p. m. Evening entrance fee, 25c, including refreshments. m17

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES—A nice choice. Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$525 — Four - room cottage, well located. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,000—Six-room cottage, well situated, one acre of ground; stable, outhouses and orchard; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

$1500—Large corner lot and 5-roomed cottage, in good repair. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2100—6 roomed cottage, hot and cold water; garden with fruit trees. One of the best locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. n7

$2,100—Four cottages on Cook street, always rented; cheap at this figure. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,500—Six-room cottage, very central, with sewer connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$900—Five-roomed cottage, and lot 40x150; must be sold at an early date. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$950—Corner lot and five-room cottage at Spring Ridge; must be sold immediately. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,400—Seven-roomed two story dwelling, lot 47x120; sewer connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$900—Good two-story dwelling, very central and convenient to car. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

NORTH END.

$1050—Five-roomed cottage, bath room and pantry. One lot; fruit trees. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St. a2

$900—Five-roomed cottage, bath, etc., full sized lot, fruit trees, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street

$2,100—Two lots on corner, with seven-room house, well situated, on Bay Street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500—Large two-story dwelling, with 12 rooms; well located and particularly cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

SOUTH WARD.

$2,000—Modern 5-roomed cotage, sewered, and full-sized lot. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

EAST END.

$1200—Five-roomed cottage, with sewer connections, full sized lot. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2600—New dwelling, modern 6-rooms. Lot 50x100. Will be sold on terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1300—A1 cottage, stone foundation, 6 rooms hot and cold water, bath, etc. A bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1,500 — New six-room cottage, with four lots, outbuildings, etc.; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,800 — Five roomed cottage, good brick foundation, with two full-sized lots and outbuildings; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street

WEST END.

$1,700—Two lots, good cottage and stable, garden and orchard. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street

$1300—Cottage, five rooms, bath, etc., full-sized lot, facing south; terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,000 will purchase four houses, always rented; must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$500—Four houses at this price, must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

GOOD ten-room modern dwelling, half acre of land; will be sold at a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,800—Esquimalt Road — Seven-room modern cottage; electric light; one acre of ground, lawn and orchard. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500 will purchase four cottages, five rooms each, all rented, with an acre of ground. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

JAMES BAY.

$3,000—Modern 2-story dwelling in very good condition, and well located. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$3,600 — Modern eight-room dwelling on Dallas Road, with two full-sized lots, tennis court, etc.; very cheap. Apply B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2200—Seven-roomed cottage in first class order. Lot 61x137. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1500—Five-roomed cottage, bath, electric light, etc. Lot 54x154; fruit trees. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street

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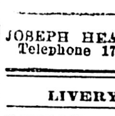

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GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store Streets. Bar supplied with best brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

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STRAND HOTEL—European or American plan. Rates $2 a day; good rooms. First class cafe in connection.

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PEMBERTON & SON, 45 FORT STREET

75c Potatoes 75c

(Island grown.)

WE GUARANTEE EVERY SACK 100 LBS. AND GOOD COOKERS.

Telephone 413. SYLVESTER FEED CO., City Market

It Was Nearly A Shut Out

Victoria Wins Easily From Nanaimo in Yesterday's Ball Game.

Both Pitchers are Effective and Cause Many Batsmen to Fan.

VICTORIA 6; NANAIMO 1.

The third straight.

That's playing the game.

Nanaimo had as much show against the locals as a jinrickshaw would have in a century run against an automobile.

It was easy money. Just as easy, in fact, as it would be for a predatory urchin to separate a piece of taffy from tootsie wootsie, whom mamma has left in a perambulator on the pavement, while she goes into the departmental store to pick up a few bargains in shirt waists.

Although Old Sol was in evidence during the entire game, the raw, chilly wind lowered the temperature to the uncomfortable point and the grandstand, which was fairly well filled, did not enthuse overmuch. Not that the game was slow, but there was a feeling in the air that Nanaimo could only win by the intervention of a miracle. A glance at the fielding column will show that Victoria handled all the chances with the exception of McConnell's high throw to Rithet in the second. The visitors infield, on the other hand, was rather ragged at times, having six errors that did something towards helping the home team to break into the run column.

The batting was light on both sides, Nanaimo securing six hits and Victoria eight, whilst judging from the number of strike outs, the batters are making a bold bid to qualify for fanning machines in ice cream parlors during the dog days. Holness was on the slab for Wille and Jewell's zebras, but he found no special call to work his puzzle department. Strong in his consciousness of being full master of the situation, his constant smile indicated that he wasn't worrying over the slugging powers of his opponents. Holness could have easily given the grimy coal miners a thick coat of whitewash, but the snap made him careless, and he allowed a lone tally in the eighth, which would have never happened had Holness tried to hand out the article he holds in re-

Graham looked fierce when the striped sox began to land on him.

serve for the speedy aggregations coming this way. W. Graham, the Nanaimo twirler, pitched a splendid game, especially when it is considered that it was his first trial in the box it a senior game. He worked a good out-raise ball that caused some of Victoria's stickers to pound wind with as much steam against the atmosphere as if they were corporation laborers turning out macadamizing material at so much per cubic foot. Every one on Victoria's batting list contributed to Graham's strike-out record with the exception of McConnell.

Aikens, the first up for the visitors, caught the second ball pitched with a vicious bang to left for two bags. He was helped to third by Graham's sacrifice on a grounder which Haynes neatly handled to Rithet. Aiken put in his time doing a buck and wing dance on third, whilst J. Aiken and McConnell tried to vainly connect with the sphere, which was as elusive as the remnant of a cake of soap that is doing service in the bath for the last time.

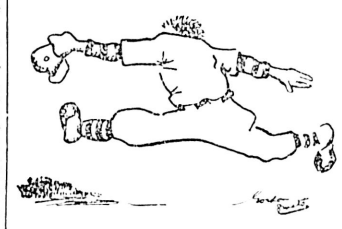
Jack Smith struck out after he was led to expect a gift. Graham presented him with three balls, which Smith could not have touched even if he had cared to try. Smith was prepared to throw down his bat and take first on the next ball, but it was a strike, and so was the next, and when the third split the pan, Harry Wille laughed out loud and long, for Smith was as much taken aback as the deluded individual who stoops to pick up a silver coin on April Fool's Day. Jack Rithet flied out to centre. Chase followed with a corking three-baser over the left fielders head. McConnell, after numberless fouls, got a coupon good for a passage to the initial sack. Burns came to bat and Nanaimo's outfield began to move out, but Graham tempted him to nibble at an out curve, with the result that he put up a pop to third.

How "Slivers" Chase looks when he gets into action as the grounders sizzle toward third.

In Nanaimo's second, McConnell allowed Ashman to reach first on a high throw of his grounder. Gordon bunted to Holness, who forced out Ashman at second. Bradley fanned. Greenwell sent the visitors to the field on his fly to McConnell.

Victoria in its second gave the first opportunity to the score boy to ascend the ladder and mark down a digit. Goward, the first up, drove a beautiful single to left. Haynes put the ball up in the air, and when it came down Bradley found a resting place for it in his mit. Emerson hit a grounder to Turner at short, who threw well to first, but it was muffed, and Goward reached third, coming in on a wild pitch. Holness struck out, and Smith was the third gone on a grounder to second.

Nanaimo's third was only a breathing spell. Turner went to the bench on a pippin of a throw from McConnell to Rithet. Emerson retired T. Aiken on a



Goward got around the bags nearly every time he was up.

grounder, making a splendid throw to Rithet. Graham flew out to Goward.

In Victoria's third, Rithet must have found a four leaf clover. He made a bunt, which Graham picked up and threw to first, but which Ashman muffed. Chase hit a pop fly to third, who sailed the ball in the hope of catching Rithet, but it went wild, and Rithet made second. McConnell got in a single and went down to second on the first ball. Chances looked rosy for the run column. Rithet, in his eagerness to reach home, got too far away from the bag and was up against it when Graham wheeled around and caught him by a mile. Barns went through the performance of perforating the air to the satisfaction of Nanaimo's twirler.

Nanaimo's fourth commenced with J. Aiken striking out. McConnell rapped out a hit to right, and Ashman followed with something of the same goods to left. McConnell purloined third while Holness' thoughts were in other directions. A few Nanaimo rooters in the grand stand saw visions of runs. Prospects looked as bright for Nanaimo as when "Riley and the Mint" were sprung upon the Victoria electors at the last federal by-election. Victorians could see Yukon miners tumbling over each other as they poured yellow bullion into the handsome edifice which Riley assumed all would be erected here. In the same way, with runners on second and third, and only one gone, Nanaimo's well wishers saw runs chasing each other across the plate. If Victoria did not get the mint, she at least got Riley, and everyone should be satisfied even if the promised dredge is due sometime next year. But Jimmie was in an irate frame of mind, and would not allow Nanaimo the faint whiff of a run. He buckled down and sent Gordon and Bradley to the happy hunting grounds, their attempts to connect, proving abortive, all of which caused Algernon in the grandstand, who had come down with his best girl to see Nanaimo do Victoria, lean over and sobbingly whisper into her pearly ear Whittier's lines: "Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these: it might have been."

In Victoria's fourth, Manager Wille was given an opportunity to play his set of chimes. Goward had on his batting uniform, and he whooped her up for a single. Haynes duplicated with another of the same category. Emerson was at sea, and tried to cure his dizzy feeling by changing to starboard, when two strikes were against him, but when he tried for the third one, the ball gave a list to port, and he found himself lying stiff and stark among the corpses in Graham's strike-out record.

And thus the story went until the eighth, when Nanaimo got in a run on a single by Turner, F. Aiken's zwei-sacker, Burns error, and a sacrifice hit by Graham. Victoria added two in the fifth, Burns getting first on a fumble by the shortstop, and afterwards stealing second. Goward was given a pass to first, and Haynes cracked out a timely single, scoring Burns and Goward.

The Nanaimos put up a very creditable game. The third baseman and centrefielder worked in the coal pits all Friday night, and went on the field yesterday without a wink of sleep for fully 24 hours. The players are all hard working miners, they put up good ball and are as gentlemanly an aggregation as have ever played on the local diamond.

Umpire W. Hall acquitted himself in fine style, so much so that a requisition is to be sent to Ottawa asking Premier Laurier to allow him to sit on the commission with Chief Justice Hunter and Rev. Dr. Elliott S. Rowe. Mr. Hall's valuable experience in calling off strikes will enable him to be of great assistance to the commissioners in putting an end to troublesome labor disputes.

George Smith occupied a seat in the press box, and received hand-shakes from the many friends who are glad to see that he is recovering from his severe illness.

Here is the score:

VICTORIA.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
J. Smith, c.	5	1	1	12	1	0
J. Rithet, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0	0
H. Chase, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2	0
F. McConnell, s.	2	0	1	1	1	1
G. Burnes, c. f.	4	1	0	3	0	1
A Goward, r. f.	3	3	2	1	0	0
G. Haynes, 2b.	4	1	2	1	2	0
E. Emerson, l. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
J. Holness, p.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Total	34	6	8	27	7	2

NANAIMO.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
T. Aiken, c.	4	0	2	15	0	0
T. Aiken, 2b	4	0	1	0	0	0
W. Graham, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
J. McConnell, l. f.	4	0	1	2	0	1
T. Ashman, 1b.	4	0	0	2	0	2
C. Gordon, r. f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
W. Bradley, 3b	4	0	0	4	0	2
I. Greenwell, c. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
C. Turner, s. s.	3	1	1	0	0	2
Total	33	1	6	24	2	7

Score by innings—

Victoria	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	-
Nanaimo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

SUMMARY.

Earned runs, Victoria 3; three base hit, Chase; two base hit, Aiken 2; bases on balls, by Graham 3; struck out by Holmes 12; by Graham, 14; wild pitch, Graham. Time of game, 1 hour, 23 minutes. Umpire W. Hall.

BEARS IN THE NEW YORK ZOO.

From Forest and Stream.

Prohibitive signs all over the place warn persons against feeding the animals or throwing anything whatever into the cages, but the crowd around the bears the other day made an exception in favor of peanuts. So did the bears. All of them lined up in front of the pit and wagged their noses so suggestively that many a peanut, originally designed for the delectation of its buyer, found its way to the big fellows, to be promptly and appreciatively crunched and swallowed, shell and all. One small boy of six years or thereabouts became so interested in contributing that before he knew it his paper bag was empty, and he was led away bawling.

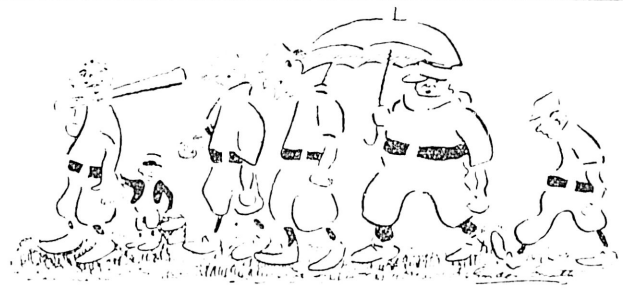
The deftness with which a bear will pick up in his clumsy paw and transfer to his mouth so small an object as a peanut is extraordinary. Some of the spectators tried the experiment of shelling the nuts and tossing in only the edible kernel. In this case the nearest bear would run out a big red tongue, lick up the dainty and poke out his nose for more. The only member of the bruin family that fared poorly the other day was the little yearling. Every time a peanut was thrown toward him, one of the big bears who stood next to him would growl out, "That's not good for a small bear," or words to that effect, and would gobble it up himself. Finally a peanut was thrown almost under him, and he promptly sat down on it by way of concealment until a favorable opportunity of snatching it up should occur. In vain. The predatory neighbor came over and growled. In reply the little fellow ventured to growl a bit himself. The next instant he went whirling head over heels from the force of a whack on the side of the head. The bigger bear ate the peanut, while the little fellow whimpered in a corner.

In the centre of their pit is a deep pool, in which floats a large knotted log. Two of the bears are at that log nearly all the time, playing water polo with it. One will hit it a bat with a huge paw, sending it rolling across the pool, where it will be met with a swing from the other bear that rolls it back again. Suddenly both bears will make a dive for it; and the next instant the air will be full of waving paws, and water will be splashed for yards around until after the "box up," when two great shaggy faces will reappear above the surface, and one could almost swear that the faces wore a grin.

Meantime two of the other grizzlies are having a wrestling match. They are about of a size, and to see them run at each other open-mouthed, with their white teeth gleaming, one would suppose that when the matter was settled the Zoological Society would be out one specimen of Ursas horribilis. Nothing of the sort. The savage teeth close on the thick fur of the neck; the two contestants rise on their hind legs and grapple, and presently over they roll, panting and grunting and snorting with glee, while the others look on approvingly, and perhaps lay a side bet on the contest. After a fall they nose around and shake themselves and rub against the side of the pit until they happen to meet nose to nose, when they grapple again. They never lose their tempers, and when one of them gets tired of the play a little growl apprises the other, who promptly stops and lies down to rest.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

The Finest Made—Martell's Three Star brandy. *



"BACK TO THE MINES."

POMMERY

THE CHAMPAGNE THAT BRINGS THE HIGHEST PRICE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Week at Ottawa A Dreary Blank

Opposition Shows Up Ministry's Abuse of Civil Service Act.

Grand Trunk Pacific Absorbing Topic of Discussion at Capital.

Ottawa, May 9.—The government is beginning to realize that it cannot treat the opposition with indifference in the matter of bringing down any important business it has to submit to the Commons this session. The past week has practically been a dreamy blank, so far as the estimates are concerned. Very little money has been voted, and the probabilities are that very little will be voted until members to the left of Mr. Speaker know where they are. The administration, by force of its large majority, has endeavored to force the opposition to give way, but they have made a rather bad bargain with themselves, and there will be more obstruction scenes during the present session than at any time during the ninth parliament, unless the programme now followed by the government is changed.

Joseph Matheson, the burly member for Richmond, N. S., has at last attracted the attention of parliament. It took him three long years to do it, but he was stubborn in his determination to draw attention to himself, and he did it in a most unexpected and peculiar manner while Mr. Speaker was reeling prayers. Mr. Matheson never speaks; he evidently prefers voting to speaking, and except on a division one would hardly be expected to know that there was a Mr. Matheson in the chamber. But to break the monotony of mere voting, the member for Richmond has taken to snoring, and he selected the time for prayers as the most appropriate season of sleeping, and he slept soundly through the whole ceremony, much to the amusement of his fellow-members. Richmond will be glad to hear of its representative, even if it be through the medium of dreams.

The opposition leader has promised to give Mr. Blair a chance to explain some violations of the Civil Service Act which occurred last session in regard to his department. Mr. Blair is not the only offender, but the auditor-general selected one of his clerks in order to give parliament a practical illustration as to how the Civil Service Act was shattered whenever it was thought advisable to retain the services of a temporary clerk and advance his salary beyond the figure fixed by law. The practice of appointing clerks and increasing their salaries "notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act" has become a scandal. For instance, in the public works department there are 52 temporary clerks, each one of whom cannot receive more than a fixed maximum salary if the terms of the Civil Service Act are complied with. But the government has a very simple way of getting around this by asking parliament to amend the act and increase Mr. So and So's salary to all the way up to $1,800, whereas the law provides that no more than $400 per annum shall be paid in such cases. Then year after year the same process is repeated, and the temporary clerks may remain in the service for any length of time and receive the generous salary which his minister provides for him.

This is a most senseless arrangement, and it has been discussed on several occasions during the past eight weeks. Hon. Charles E. Fitzpatrick became offended when Mr. Borden attempted to elicit information as to these appointments, and held that as parliament in the particular case of Mr. Dixon, of the railway department, had voted the money a year ago, the case was not open to criticism. If that principle were followed to its logical conclusion, the opposition would be allowed little latitude in finding the direction which certain moneys voted to the government take to themselves. Mr. Borden quietly informed Mr. Fitzpatrick that the Dixon case was not closed, because the opposition did not propose to close it. He promised the Minister of Justice that later on in the session other matters which, if the Minister of Justice's ruling was to be followed, were settled last year, would also be ventilated. Mr. Fitzpatrick informed the House that he was unwilling that the investigation should proceed. Mr. Fitzpatrick said this repeatedly, and received the quiet assurance from Mr. Borden that the opposition were greatly indebted to the government for their indulgence. If the government had expressed an unwillingness to allow a discussion of such matters as their opponents might see fit to bring up, of course the opposition would at once consider themselves crushed, and remain silent. Mr. Fitzpatrick did not enjoy this quiet sarcasm, and remained rather docile during the remainder of the proceedings.

Hon. J. Israel Tarte has warned parliament that changes of a very serious character have taken place in regard to the management of the shipbuilding plant at Sorel. Mr. Tarte claims that he conducted the works on a business-like basis; but he regrets to find that, after so short an absence from the department of public works, Sorel has become a political hot-house. The Liberals are using it to grow supporters, and the crop promises to be a good one. One of the first results of the change from business to politics has been the delay in the construction of the dredge for the Maritime Provinces. This boat, which will cost over $500,000, will be modern in every respect, and is expected to do good work in Eastern Canada. When Mr. Tarte left office everything was in readiness to complete the boat for launching in July. It is now doubtful if she will be finished within twelve months of that date. That is what politics has done for the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Tarte is evidently after Hon. Raymond Prefontaine. That gentleman has a finger in the pie, and, like all his transactions, this one has resulted in disaster. Of course, the government is not ready to admit that Mr. Prefontaine has anything to do with public works; but Mr. Tarte says he has friends at Sorel, and these friends supply evidence which does not altogether bear out the claim of the administration.

It took the opposition four solid hours to ascertain that Hon. James Sutherland, so far as he knew, is to have the spending of the public works money in Quebec. It will be remembered that only a short time ago Hon. Raymond Prefontaine boasted to his constituents in Maisonneuve that the public works department was to be dismembered, and that the dredging of the St. Lawrence route and other important works were to be transferred to the control of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Mr. Prefontaine secured great support on this basis, and Conservatives were anxious to know whether he told the truth in making this announcement. From what Mr. Sutherland says, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries simply told a ministerial untruth. These are common breaches of honor at Ottawa these days, so it probably caused Mr. Prefontaine little anxiety when he learned that his brother minister had given him the lie. When it is considered that even this meagre statement was the result of eight weeks of hard work on the part of the opposition members, the public will appreciate how much frankness is contained in the make-up of the cabinet. Only the threat that no money would be voted brought Mr. Sutherland to time and compelled him to take a shy at Mr. Prefontaine's prestige in the province of Quebec.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is the all-absorbing topic at Ottawa just now. Whether it will pass or not in its original form is a moot question. Consensus of opinion is that some important amendments must be made before the railway committee will favorably consider it. The Maritime Provinces must receive recognition. The feeling here is that the Grand Trunk Pacific must consider itself a purely Canadian enterprise if it wishes to secure railway subsidy. It was generally supposed that the promoters of the bill appreciated this, but they were wanting in tact, and positively refused at Thursday's meeting to entertain the suggestion that they should extend their line from Quebec eastward. However, there will be a rude awakening when the bill comes up again on Wednesday, and Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson and Mr. Hays will find themselves up against a pretty stiff proposition.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson is not impressed with the Canadian parliamentary railway committee as a business body. It was probably a novel experience to find himself addressing such a large number of men under such peculiar circumstances as exist during meetings of the railway committee. Everybody talks to everybody else, and there is a constant hubbub which is well calculated to dismay any person who may not be accustomed to such conditions. Sir Charles is one of these, and the more he talked of his bill the more restless the committee became. His effort really hurt the chance of the measure going through unamended, and the bad impression he made on the committee still remains. There were one or two points which Mr. Blair desired to clear up, but Sir Charles utterly failed to make intelligible some of the recent utterances credited to him by English newspapers. The Grand Trunk president, at a meeting of the shareholders of that railway, informed them that the Grand Trunk Pacific would not cost the shareholders a dollar. The Canadian parliament, he told them, would pay the whole shot in land grants and railway subsidies. This observation had the expected effect on the Grand Trunk shareholders, and the organization of the Grand Trunk Pacific was an easy matter. However, the Canadian parliament looks upon such a scheme with dissatisfaction. They propose to know just what Sir Charles meant when he said these things. That is what Mr. Blair was endeavoring to fathom, but he could get no satisfaction from Sir Charles, and the investigation of this phase of the scheme was postponed until the next meeting.

Judging from the feeling prevailing here at present, the Maritime Provinces could easily carry the day if their forces are properly organized. Ontario is inclined to see that Canada's rights are safeguarded, and a few of the Quebec members are greatly dissatisfied with the throw-down received by the trans-Canada. If the Grand Trunk Pacific is willing to spend its own money in building a railroad from Portland to Vancouver, parliament can expect to have little to say in the matter; but if a subsidy is granted in cash, lands and bond guarantee, as is now suggested, then it is a different proposition, and the welfare of the whole country must not be lost sight of. Mr. Hays did his best to blind the Maritime Province members by telling them that Grand Trunk Pacific freight could be handed over to the Intercolonial at Quebec. The Eastern representatives quickly realized the absurdity of such a proposal, and forced Mr. Hays to admit that from a practical railroading standpoint it could not possibly succeed. So that if the government does not insist upon an extension from Quebec east, the chances of St. John and Halifax for through freight are rather slim.

Hon. David Mills, one of the most lovable men who ever sat in the Canadian parliament, died suddenly last night at his home in this city. He was the third of the old Liberal school to unexpectedly pass away within a month, and the news came as a terrible shock to his many friends here. None will regret his untimely demise more than the members of the press gallery of the House of Commons. In Hon. David Mills they had a friend whose place will not soon be filled. Regularly, once a year, they dined together as his guests, and there was nothing at the disposal of the Ottawa correspondents that the Hon. David could not command. All classes looked upon him as a man above reproach, and he was an ornament to the highest tribunal of justice in Canada. All Canada will mourn him, but it will be for those who knew him intimately to fully appreciate the great loss his country has sustained.

Mrs. Chas. Smith of Jimes, Ohio, writes: I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

Ask for Martell's Three Star. *

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, May 16th—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

An extensive high barometer area is spreading over the North Pacific Coast. It will cause light to moderate winds and fair and warmer weather for a day or two. Rain is falling in Cariboo, and showers have occurred along the coast. The weather is showery in the Territories and Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	45	55
New Westminster	42	58
Kamloops	40	60
Barkerville	30	48
Dawson	34	58
Calgary	32	62
Winnipeg	46	74
Portland, Ore.	44	56
San Francisco	48	60

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Light or moderate winds, generally fair today and Monday; stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair today and Monday; stationary or higher temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 16.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	45	Mean	50
Noon	49	Highest	55
5 p.m.	53	Lowest	45

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. 8 miles west.
Noon 12 miles southwest.
5 p.m. 8 miles west.

Average state of weather—Fair.
Rain—.01 inch.
Sunshine—7 hours, 6 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed 30.046
Corrected 30.072

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected 30.02

Dr. Wood's

Norway Pine Syrup

Cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, Etc.

It stops that tickling in the throat, is pleasant to take and soothing and healing to the lungs. Mr. E. Bishop Brand, the well-known Galt gardener, writes:—I had a very severe attack of sore throat and tightness in the chest. Some times when I wanted to cough and could not I would almost choke to death. My wife got me a bottle of DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP, and to my surprise I found speedy relief. I would not be without it if it cost $1.00 a bottle, and I can recommend it to everyone bothered with a cough or cold.

Price 25 Cents.

G. H. MUMM'S EXTRA DRY

The Great Leader

At all hotels, clubs, bars and refreshment places in the city. All wine and liquor dealers have Mumm's—the BEST Champagne in the world.

PITHER & LEISER

Direct Importers, Victoria and Vancouver

IS YOUR LIFE ADEQUATELY INSURED?

If not apply today to A. W. JONES, 28 Fort Street, for information respecting

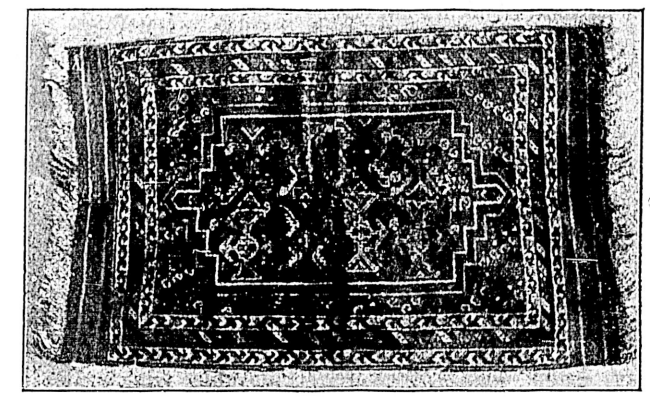
THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

and their plans of assurance.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER

Wednesday, May 20th, 1903, 2 p. m.



Under instructions from MESSRS. CARTER AND McCANDLESS, agents of R. S. N. Talati & Co., Bombay, I am directed to announce a closing out sale without reserve:

INDIAN, PERSIAN AND TURKISH

RUGS

Consisting of

Arabi Shiraz, Turkey Shiraz, Persian Shiraz, Jeypur, Mirzapore, Amritsar and Ahmednagar

Goods now on view at 23½ Government street, opposite the Post Office.

Joshua Davies, Auctioneer

F. J. BITTENCOURT

AUCTIONEER.

Office 33 Blanchard Street.
Phones—Office, B518. Res. B710.

VICTORIA DAY CELEBRATION

Victoria, B.C., May 25th, 1903

LACROSSE

VICTORIA VS. VANCOUVER.

BASEBALL

WHATCOM VS. VICTORIA.

REGATTA

Naval and Indian War Canoe Races, Four-Oared Amateur Senior and Junior, B. C. Championship. The warships of the Pacific Squadron, including Admiral Bickford's Flagship, H. M. S. Grafton, will be open to visitors.

FIREWORKS

At Beacon Hill Park at 9 p. m. Band Concerts afternoon and evening. Reduced rates from all points.

A. G. McCANDLESS, Mayor.
W. C. MORESBY, Secretary.

ROYAL CAFE

25c.—DINNER—25c.

SOUP—Cream of Clam—Consomme.
FISH—Boiled Salmon and Parsley Sauce; Fried Oolichan.
BOILED—Ox Tongue and Caper Sauce.
ENTREES—Sweetbreads Breaded; Kidney Saute and Green Peas; Macaronni a la Cuine; Veal Cutlets; Orange Fritter.
ROASTS—Sirloin of Beef; Island Lamb and Mint Sauce; Chicken Stuffed with Forcemeat.
VEGETABLES — Boiled Potatoes; Island Asparagus.
DESSERT—Plum Pudding and Clear Sauce; Strawberry Short Cake; Rhubarb Pie; Apple Pie; Peach Pie; Stewed Rhubarb; Stewed Plums.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER

DOUGLAS ESTATE, FAIRFIELD

WEDNESDAY JUNE 10, 1903

JOSHUA DAVIES, AUCTIONEER

AUCTION

2 P. M., TUESDAY, MAY 19th.
JONES' MART, 58 BROAD ST.

B. W. Parlor Suite; B. W. Settee; Oriental, Damask and Chenelle Curtains, Carpets; Rugs; Choice Pictures; Works of Art; Splendid Large Bevel Plate Mirror; Easy Chairs; Oak Ex. D. Table and Chairs; Dinner and Tea Sets; Cutlery; Oak, Ash and Maple Bedroom Suites; Mattresses; Toilet Sets; Choice Ferns; Kitchen Range; Tables, Chairs; Glassware; Matting; Trunks; Two Gents' Bicycles; Screen doors; Kitchen Requisites, etc., etc.

W. JONES, Dom. Govt. Auctioneer.
Phone 294.

"DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE"

The Famous Painting by Thos. Gainsborough Stolen in 1876, and Recovered 1901 in Perfect State of Preservation.

Picture Now in Possession of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan Who Paid the Large Sum of 25,000 for It Two Years Ago.

The accompanying cut of the Duchess of Devonshire is reproduced from a photograph of the famous painting, by the courtesy of F. S. Hussey, superintendent of provincial police, to whom it was sent with the compliments of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency.

The original of this famous picture was painted by Thomas Gainsborough, R. A. (born 1727, died 1788). The subject, Georgiana Spencer, was the daughter of John Spencer, an English earl. On June 6, 1774, she became the wife of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, which brought to her the title of Duchess of Devonshire. She was considered the most beautiful woman in England, and was frequently referred to as the "Electioneering Duchess." It has been published of her that for votes in her husband's interest she at times bartered kisses. The Duchess of Devonshire died March 30, 1806.

"This Gainsborough painting in 1783 was exhibited at the Royal Academy. The next known of it a Mr. Bently, a dealer and restorer of pictures, purchased it for £50 ($250) from Mrs. Margarette Magennis, an aged school mistress. Mr. Bently subsequently sold it for 60 guineas ($315) to Mr. Wyng Ellis, an art connoisseur. On May 6, 1876, his collection was sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods, London. The bidding started at 1,000 guineas ($5,250) and continued to 10,000 guineas ($52,500), made by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods on behalf of the Earl of Dudley, a relative of the family of the Duchess of Devonshire; but Messrs. Agnew, bidding an additional 100 guineas ($525), or a total of 10,100 guineas $53,025), secured the picture, removing it to their art store in Old Bond street.

On May 26, 1876, on opening their Bond street galleries, Messrs. Agnew discovered that Gainsborough's "Duchess of Devonshire" had been cut from its frame and stolen.

The immediate energetic efforts of the Scotland Yard detective department and the London police not resulting in any clue to the thieves or the whereabouts of the picture, Superintendent Williamson of the Scotland Yard detective department sent throughout the world circulars, dated May 29, 1876, offering a reward of £1,000 ($5,000) for its recovery, each circular bearing a miniature steel engraving of the painting. The following interesting extract is from that circular:

"STOLEN: Between half-past nine p. m. 25th and 7 a. m. 26th instant, from the picture gallery, 39b Old Bond street, the celebrated oil painting by Gainsborough of the Duchess of Devonshire; size, 60 inches by 45 inches; without frame or stretcher. She is dressed in white, with a blue silk petticoat and sash, and a large black hat and feathers. She is turned three-quarters to the right, the eyes directed towards the spectator, the hair profusely curled, powdered and falling on the shoulders; the complexion is very brilliant, and the arms are folded across the waist. The background of the picture consists of sky, with trees on either side of the figure."

At the request of the Scotland Yard Detective Department, London, Pinkerton's National Detective Agency of the United States took up the search for this painting in America, resulting in William A. Pinkerton, of Chicago, obtaining information indicating that the painting was stolen by Adam Worth, alias "Little Adam," a notorious American bank burglar and sneak thief, a fugitive from the United States then residing in London, he being assisted by an English burglar named "Jack" Phillips, alias "Jonka." The evidence to legally prove Mr. Pinkerton's information was not obtainable, however, and it could not be determined where the painting was concealed.

In 1877 Robert Pinkerton, of New York, obtained a confirmation of the information obtained by his brother, in an interview by "Joe" Elliott, alias "Little Joe," a professional criminal, who during his career had been burglar, forger and bank sneak thief, and who was then serving a ten-year sentence in Auburn, N. Y., prison for forgery. Elliott had been an associate of Worth in America and England.

GAINSBOROUGH'S "DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE."

William A. Pinkerton, knowing that Patrick Sheedy, the well-known sporting man and traveler, had at one time befriended Worth when misfortune had overtaken him, confided to Sheedy the information that Worth was the principal in the theft of this portrait, and enlisted Sheedy's assistance to recover this work of art. Sheedy, on one of his numerous trips abroad, accidentally met Worth, who was a fellow-passenger on a Mediterranean steamer, and proposed to Worth that he restore the painting through the Messrs. Pinkerton. Worth agreed to deliver the painting through W. A. Pinkerton to one of the Messrs. Agnew, in America. Superintendent Donald Swanson of New Scotland Yard and Chief Inspector Frank Froest of the same department arranged for Mr. C. Moreland Agnew to go to New York, where on his arrival (March 27, 1901), he was met by a representative of the Pinkertons and instructed to go to Chicago, where he was met by the Messrs. Pinkerton, and they completed arrangements for the restoration of the picture the following morning, at which time Gainsborough's famous painting of the Duchess of Devonshire, in a perfect state of preservation, for the first time in twenty-five years was exposed to view. After a careful examination Mr. Agnew declared it was the original stolen from his father's gallery in 1876.

Mr. Agnew immediately returned to England, [illegible] the same steamer on which he sailed in August just one week previously, taking with him the painting which Worth had smuggled to America, and which for a quarter of a century had been concealed, carefully packed in the false bottom of a trunk, and stored by Worth in various storage houses in Philadelphia, New York and Brooklyn.

In April, 1901, Messrs. Agnew sold the painting to J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, for $125,000.

Adam Worth was undoubtedly the most skilful and successful professional criminal in the world during the past century. Broken in health and spirit, Worth died in London, England, January 10, 1902, in poor circumstances. The reward offered by Messrs. Agnew for the return of the picture was paid in full to Sheedy, who in turn paid it to Worth.

MICROBE GUARDIANS OF PUBLIC HEALTH

"Good" Bacteria Whose Presence in Water Warns Humanity that Evil Bacteria Are Not Far Away---Valuable and Curious Experiments at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The question of the purity or impurity of a public water supply is naturally one of the most important matters that modern science has to deal with. Until recently chemical analysis has been considered the most authoritative method of approaching the problem, while the science of bacteriology—which has to do with the examination of the vast number of little organisms that exist in water—has been supposed to be of less value. Within the last few years, however, bacteriological investigation, largely as a result of what has been accomplished at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston, has been generally accepted by engineers and practical sanitarians as a quicker and more direct means of learning whether water is healthful or unhealthful—not, indeed, by finding actual disease-producing bacteria, but by discovering certain other organisms whose presence in large numbers is always proof positive that the water has been polluted with sewage, and proof presumptive, therefore, of the presence of their more dangerous brethren. The "colon bacilli" and the "streptococci," as these tale-bearing bacilli are called, are not harmful in themselves. In fact, they are distinctly friendly to mankind, and have given the scientists a rapid method of finding the local source of typhoid and other water-borne epidemics.

Very few people are ever likely to see a colon bacillus, even with a powerful microscope; yet it is so widely diffused that it exists practically everywhere. But it only develops in large numbers under special conditions of light—or, rather, darkness—warmth and nourishment, and it is this strenuous and patriotic development that makes it such an excellent water test. If you should examine a drop of water under a microscope, the colon bacillus would be one of the many organisms that you probably would not see at all because they were so small. Perhaps, in that particular drop of water, if it were very pure, there would be no colon bacillus whatever; but if there was any pollution the little bacillus would be there, living upon it. And if the proper conditions of warmth, darkness and nourishment were provided, the bacillus would soon begin to divide itself and produce what the bacteriologists call a colony.

These colonies are the real tests for impurities in drinking water. A small quantity of the suspected water—usually a cubic centimeter, or, roughly speaking, about a thimbleful—is mixed with a solution that contains nourishment for the bacillus and a certain amount of dextrose, a kind of sugar which the colon bacilli not only enjoy, but have the property of causing to ferment. This mixture is placed in a tube, shaped like the letter U except that one arm is much shorter than the other, and the tube put away for 24 hours in an oven heated to blood temperature. When the tube is placed in the oven both ends are closed, with the liquid entirely filling the shorter arm. If the colon bacilli are present they will ferment the dextrose in the solution, producing a gas that rises and forces the liquid backward; so that when the tube is again examined there is an apparently empty space where the liquid had been when the bacilli were first set aside to incubate.

If you should now look at this solution under a microscope you would probably see the colon bacillus, or rather hundreds and hundreds of them, hurrying here and there in the mixture and looking for all the world like miniature live sausages. But this one experiment is not absolutely conclusive; there is another little organism, recently discovered in the Institute of Technology laboratories, which destroys the colon bacillus and does not produce a gas from the sugary part of the solution—an organism, in other words, which would neutralize the experiment just described. Actually to prove that the colon bacillus was not present—with all that its presence implies—in the original cubic centimeter of water, demands, therefore, a series of other tests made for the purpose of differentiating this particular organism from others which closely resemble it.

One of the simplest of these tests is to grow the bacilli in gelatine thinly spread over a glass plate and shut up in the dark at an ordinary temperature. A little of the suspected water is mixed with the gelatine, and if this water contains bacteria, invisible even to the most powerful microscope, they will immediately begin to feed and develop. The colon bacillus grows by dividing itself into two similar organisms—a process which takes about twenty minutes under favorable conditions—and the colonies which result, having more inhabitants than a state in the American Union, are plainly visible to the naked eye. In fact a bacteriologist growing bacteria is much like some Brobdignagian farmer who should plant Liliputian seeds without knowing what they were going to produce, but when the crop was grown recognized his acres of corn by the green and yellow masses of the growing plants, and his acres of cabbages of the total effect of hundreds and hundreds of them all massed togther.

But even after the bacteriologist has proceeded thus far, counting the number of colonies that have developed from his original sample of water, he will find that many of these colonies are still too much alike in general appearance for him to be certain of the exact nature of their inhabitants. Some, of course, have quite different characteristics. The colon bacilli, for example, apparently mass their inhabitants more closely together, something after the manner of a modern city; while the streptococci are more inclined to string them along like dwellers in the main street of an old-fashioned New England village. And there are also likely to be other colonies of other bacteria, so that the whole question of degrees and differences among them is a very complex one; and the only way that the bacteriologist can begin to solve it is by studying the tastes and inclinations of each—what the inhabitants like to eat, how they behave under different conditions of food and environment, or what they do to other colonies of bacteria, for these infinitesimal bits of life destroy one another as strenuously, if not as conscientiously, as the wandering human tribes of the early days of civilization. And it is by thus studying the colon bacilli that modern science has reached methods that practically eliminate the other organisms and show definitely, in a given cubic centimeter of water, just how many of these curious little creatures may be present.

The value of this analysis in decreasing the danger of disease from impure drinking water is first of all on account of the rapidity with which the analysis can be made. In the plan now widely prevalent throughout the United States, but first used by the Massachusetts State Board of Health and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, there are six simple, positive tests. That is to say, the suspected bacillus is fed with gelatine; lactose agar, a combination of milk, sugar and the jelly of a Japanese seaweed; dextrose broth, a mixture of meat juice and sugar; milk, and two other solutions—all of which are very good health foods for the colon bacillus. The combined results of these tests are proof positive of the presence of the colon bacillus, and, as already said, wherever the colon bacillus exists in large numbers there is certain to be a marked pollution of the water and the presence of other germs of a more deadly nature.

The same thing, as has been shown at the Institute, is true also of the streptococci, a kind of bacillus which, unlike the colon bacillus, is found on the outer skin of humanity, although it thrives even more successfully in warmer and better protected places. The discovery of the streptococci, therefore, instead of lessening the value of the investigations conducted with the earlier-known colon bacillus, has merely added another to the list of "good" bacteria whose main purpose in life, so far as man is concerned, seems to be to warn him of impending dangers from other and less well-intentioned organisms.

WITH ROD AND REEL IN NEAR-BY WATERS

In these days of labor and other unions, it might as well be pointed out that there is one union to which all human beings belong, and that is the fresh air union everyone likes, if he does not need a change of scene at intervals. The crowded trains on Saturdays and Sundays are the best testimonial of the beneficial character of such a union, the fact being noticeable on the Sunday evening that those who are returning from having spent a few hours out where nature has been lavish in her gifts bear ample evidence of having laid in a stock of good health and spirits for the ensuing week of drudgery in the city. Everyone appears tired, but still happy and contented. They may not have been to church, some of them, but then to the lover of nature there are sermons and other lessons in stones, running brooks, and the various features of outdoor life.

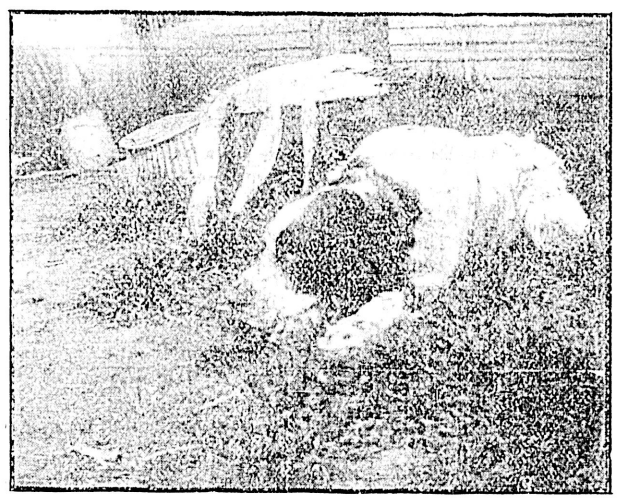
Victorians until lately have been content to show and talk to strangers of the beauties surrounding this favored spot of the Pacific; but now they are getting out and are themselves determined to get as much benefit from these attractions as possible. It is being realized that change of scene, as well as change of work, is as good as a rest, and that while the ozone of the sea air is bracing, yet to plunge into the woods or climb the hills has an effect on the system which will prove as beneficial as a plunge into the salt water. An instance of the evident growth of this desire for a change from the salt to the fresh air is the growing popularity of such a resort as Shawnigan Lake. Not more than a very few years since, the average number of persons to board the train at that point on the return trip Sunday evening would be a few devotees of fishing. By a process of evolution, the fishermen were joined by sisters, wives and families, until now the lady is seen as much on the lake, plying her rod and reel, as the man. They may not all catch a lot of fish, but then the pursuit is a pleasant and healthful one. As time went on and the travel increased, the railway company increased their facilities, and last Sunday evening might be mentioned as an example of the extent to which this opportunity is being used. There were seven coaches and a parlor car on the train, and there was no spare seating accommodation. There was considerable grumbling, of course, on the part of those who could not obtain seats, but that is a matter easily remedied. At Shawnigan Lake there is not a boat available for hire, but this is being remedied also by the building of more boats.

Negotiations are now on foot for the establishment of bathing machines at a place on the lake which has been reserved for the purposes of a pleasure and picnic grounds, and which has a beautiful sloping beach. There are also arrangements being made for the placing of a launch on the lake, to accommodate those who do not care for or who do not know how to handle a boat. This is something that has been needed for a long time.

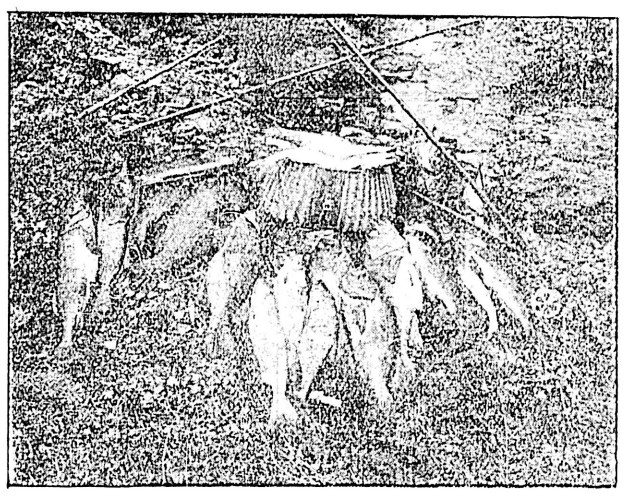
Several very fine baskets of trout were taken last week, mostly by fly and troll, Mr. George Langley being about the luckiest with a number of splendid specimens, averaging from one to two pounds. He says there is a knack in catching such fish, but those who did not come out so well say he was mercy lucky. There were also some nice baskets from Cowichan River, that fisherman's paradise, and the scene of many a hard-fought battle between the finny champions and the "Royal Coachman," the "Jock Scott" or the "Dusty Miller," and where also the "Silver Doctor" had to be present to settle all points of difference. Mr. "Jock" Robertson, that prince of sportsmen, who has a magnificent contempt for the class of fishermen which he witheringly describes as "a fool at one end and a wurrum at the ither," had some shining, silver-sided, speckled ones in his basket, but they had all been coaxed to the top of the water with the fly. No one who has lived in Victoria for twenty minutes will dare to doubt that statement about the sturdy old fisherman. Mr. B. J. Perry always volunteers the statement that he caught his fish with such and such a fly; he had a very fine basketful, too, and he is an authority on the kind of fly to fish with on any particular kind of day. All beginners consult him, and to save himself further trouble, he is contemplating writing a book on fly-fishing.

There are shady nooks and pleasant places for picnickers; and for those who wish to have everything prepared for them there are two well-equipped hotels. One of the interesting features of late years will be found in the number of pretty cottages which have sprung up around the lake. The number are to be increased this summer by three or four more, the contracts for which have been already given.

All the islands on the lake have been reserved from sale, and there is a large number of convenient and easily accessible locations for campers, so that the casual visitor, as well as the family who wish to camp during the summer, are sure of a place where they will be free from disturbance by private owners.



An Old Sport and a Few Samples of Two and a Half Lb. Cowichan River Trout.



A Morning's Catch, Saanich Arm. By Geo. Langley.

Shawnigan Lake Hotel.

PRESIDENT HADLEY'S AMBITION.

One pleasant day, recently, so the story goes, President Hadley of Yale was strolling through the beautiful campus of Dartmouth College with his wife on his arm. They were admiring the beautiful buildings which dot the campus, several of them having been erected by wealthy alumni. Presently they came to an especially noble hall, built of stone and occupying a commanding site. Over the main entrance was a marble tablet which announced that the hall had been erected by "John C. Blank as a memorial to his beloved wife."

President Hadley stood and looked at the noble pile for a monument. Then he heaved a sigh that was almost envious.

"Ah," he said, "that is what I should like to do for my college."

And to this day, the boys declare, President Hadley cannot understand why his wife should have looked so horrified.—St. Louis Mirror.

A Methodist church at Red Wing, Minn., celebrated its semicentennial recently, and Rev. Chauncey Hobart, who preached the first sermon there April 26, 1853, is looking on at the "exercises." He is now a patriarchal gentleman of 92.

EXPENSIVE GERMAN FAMILY.

A professor at Bonn university, Germany, in tracing the posterity of habitual drunkards has found 834 descendants from a woman who for forty years was "a thief, a drunkard and a tramp," and whose miserable life came to an end in the last year of the eighteenth century. The professor has traced the lives of 709 of this woman's descendants from youth to old age and of these 142 were beggars and sixty-four more lived in charity. Among the women 181 lived disreputable lives and there were in the family seventy-six convicts, including seven murderers.

The professor estimates that in seventy-five years this family has cost the German authorities in almshouses, law courts, prisons and other institutions about $1,250,000.—Success.

Strathcona Hotel, Shawnigan Lake.

ADE'S FABLES

ONCE there was a great big Burly who had a Wife about the size of a Grasshopper. Usually she wore a gray Tailor-Made that looked as if it would have to be let out if she gained another pound.

Anyone, to look at Jessaline, would have said that she was rather frail and Weakly, while the he-end of the Sketch looked husky enough to pull a Dray. It often happens that the heavy-draft Bachelor picks out a Midge and makes love to her, and she is so scared at the size of him that she hasn't got the Nerve to throw him down.

At any rate, the cute and dainty little Jessaline with a Waist Measurement of 11 inches was all hooked up with the human Mastodon who went by the name of Henry and looked the Part.

Now, it happened that Hen and Jess lived in a nice little Town where there were a great many lonely Old Families and a great deal of Wealth, but it was pervaded at all Hours by a Cemetery Calm. The Social Gayeties of the Place revolved slowly around a Missionary Society. Anyone desiring to mix a Cocktail had to pull down all the Blinds and disconnect the Telephone, and also it was advisable to wear Masks at a Poker Party.

Jessaline would often become restless and champ at the Bit. She had attended a Select School for Girls, at which she had learned how to turn Handsprings and do other Parlor Didoes. No wonder that she hated to play Dominoes all Evening and then turn out the Lights at 9:30 P. M., which, in Keen Society is the mere Edge of the Night.

Now, it chanced that Jessaline had a Chum. They had eaten Olives out of the same Bottle while attending the Select School for Girls. Cupid had gone against the Matrimonial Game the same as Jessaline, only instead of landing in Sleepy Hollow, she was up in the City, taking in the Big Show.

She wrote to Jessaline, urging her to come up and put in a busy Week. After working on the Handwriting for several Days, Jessaline succeeded in reading the whole Letter, and she began to tease Henry to knock off for a Week and take her up to the hoopla Metropolis and let her burn a few Holes in the Track. She told Henry that he had been sticking to his Desk too closely, and that he needed a good Rest.

Large Bodies move slowly, and several Days elapsed before Henry came to her Way of Thinking, although it was a Pipe from the beginning that she would bring him around.

Jessaline got busy and put six Women to work building a new Evening Gown for her. It was a Pale Blue Cerise with Battenberg Insertion, yoked with Mayonnaise and Valenciennes, the Flounces being gathered in with Passamenterie and the Bodice hand-painted. When Henry got a Flash at the Bill he allowed that instead of taking a Vacation it would be better for him to stay at Home and work about twice as hard. But winsome Wifey had everything packed, so she took him in Tow and they boarded the Flyer.

"Ain't this Grand?" asked Jessaline, as they sat in the palatial Parlor Car and watched the Scenery spin by. "We have a whole Week in which to rest up, and nobody to keep Tab on what we do and then report us to the Methodist Minister. I'm sure that you will like Clara. She is a Holy Terror. She was engaged nineteen times before she finally hooked up, and since she got Married, People come for miles to get her to act as Chaperon."

"What is the Programme?" asked Henry, who was a mite Leary.

"There is one something doing every Minute, all right, all right," said the Child-Wife. "Ask no Questions, but follow little Bright Eyes. I haven't had a touch of Real Life since I crawled down the Lightning Rod at the Select School for Girls."

At that time Henry did not realize that a bright young Thing with a Boarding School Education can give the stalwart Business Man any kind of a Handicap and then leave him somewhere back of the Flag.

Clara met them at the Train with a Buzz-Wagon. She had framed up a List of Engagements that made the Roosevelt Itinerary look like Open Time. Clara had arranged to give them a little of Everything, except Sleep. Jessaline was tickled nearly to Death. She was waltzing all over the Track, waiting for the word "Go!"

The Getaway was a Dinner of 17 Courses, at which Jessaline tackled everything without losing any part of the Conversation. After that they went to the Opera, which was a little too high for Henry, but Jessaline threw a Conniption Fit every time Signor Dagolini climbed up and hit a Top Note. They went back to the Apartment and ate Stuff out of a Chafing-Dish until 3 G. M. When they turned in, Henry was on the point of Passing Away, but Jessaline was just beginning to warm up and be kittenish.

"We shall have Oodles of Fun tomorrow," she said. "First we have a Breakfast at the French Restaurant, then a swell Luncheon at the Club, then a Musicale, then a Dinner at the biggest Hotel on Earth, and then a show, and then we are all going out Slumming."

"I drop out," said Henry. "One day has put me to the Bad."

"Don't be a Quitter," said Jessaline. "Stick to me and I'll give you the Time of your Life."

Next Day she took him over the Jemps, and he followed, with his Tongue hanging out. He did not like to admit that he could not keep up with a 90-Pound Canary who was somewhat of an Invalid. But when he sat and watched her eating her fourth Hearty Meal and chatting gaily, he tried to figure out how any one with a Waist Measurement of 11 inches could manage it, but the Problem was too much for him.

The third day of Rest included the usual number of Eats, and wound up with one of those Dancing Parties that last until the Germans become peevish and refuse to play any more. Henry was off in a Corner eating Soda Mint Tablets and holding on to a Chair to keep from falling off. Jessaline was right out in the centre of the Mix-Up, looking as fresh as a Dollar Bunch of Russian Violets. After every Dance she would tear out and get a few Glasses of Knock-Out Punch and eat a couple of Sandwiches, after which she would be ready to do some more two-stepping. When the Orchestra finally struck and she had to pull out, she found Henry in a Comatose Condition, leaning against the Hat-Rack. She aroused him and told him the Glad News that they were to get an Early Start and go out to a nice Road House and have something to Eat. Whereupon Henry fell in a Heap and asked to be counted out.

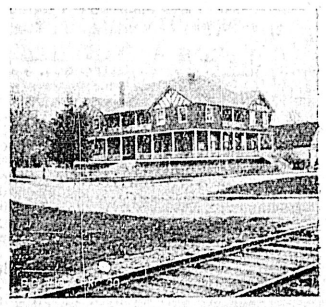
All the way Home in the Carriage she roasted him and charged him with a lack of Appreciation.

"You act like a Dummy," said the indignant Jessaline. "Why don't you cut in and have a good Time, the same as I do? I don't want People to think that I married a Rube."

"I can lift 1200 pounds in Harness and I can play 72 Holes of Golf without turning a Hair," said the fallen Giant, "but when it comes to eating little Birds and taking a new kind of Salad every twenty minutes and holding animated Conversation with Perfect Strangers, I am not in your Class. Send for a Trained Nurse. In a Week or so I shall be able to Travel and get back to Hard Work and rest up. In the meantime, go it alone."

So Jessaline put the Weakling on the Shelf and went out and had a Happy Week.

Moral: Capacity cannot be determined by any Outside Measurements.



Tzouchalem Hotel, Duncans.

Present Position of Navy

By ADMIRAL HON. SIR E. FREMANTLE, G.C.B., C.M.G.

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The fleet of England is her all in all,
Her fleet is in good hands,
And in her fleet her fate.
—Lord Tennyson.

THE navy estimates for the year 1903-1904 are undoubtedly very large, amounting to £34,457,500, showing an increase of no less than £3,202,600 over those of the previous year.

The question, then, is opportune whether this large expenditure is justifiable, and if we get 20s. worth for every £1 spent. First, then, let us see what this country and this empire—for they stand and fall together—require a navy for. The reply of most men in the United Kingdom would be that it protects us against invasion, in Shakespeare's words the sea being "as a moat defensive to a house," and it is expedient to meet our enemies at sea, as Raleigh quaintly expressed it more than three hundred years ago, "To entertain those that shall assail us, with their own beef in their bellies, and before they eat of our Kentish calves, I take to be the wisest way."

We have fortunately not experienced, as all Continental powers have, the misery and devastation caused by an enemy's army on our shores for over 800 years, and it is to our navy that we must look to continue in the future, as in the past, this immunity from the horrors of a hostile invasion.

But this view, important as it is, of the functions of the navy, was more adapted to the Elizabethan age, when England was an agricultural country, growing ample foodstuffs for her small population, than to the present requirements of the United Kingdom and British Empire.

We want far more than this. We must have "the command of the sea" in war as well as in peace—freedom for our huge mercantile marine to go to and fro in reasonable safety, bringing our foodstuffs and the raw material for our manufactures on which the existence of the population of these islands depends. So far the United Kingdom—but, we believe, and our Greater Britons beyond the Seas believe with a whole heartedness to which every traveler to Canada, Australia or New Zealand bears witness, that we are an empire, and that our communications with their various component parts must be kept open by a numerous and powerful navy.

The chief duty of a navy such as the empire requires is to hold the great ocean routes and the narrow channels where all trade converges, and this can only be done by powerful fleets which can defeat any organized attack by battleships, these fleets being supplemented by a swarm of cruisers capable of running to earth "commerce destroyers" bent upon strangling the empire by obstructing its communications.

This brings me to the present position of the navy.

I have alluded above to the question of our food supply, and I do not think it necessary to go into details on this subject here; but it is well to bear in mind that four-fifths of our breadstuffs and more than half of the food of our 41,000,000 in these islands comes from over sea, and that on this ground alone, irrespective of our commerce generally, we are in a different position from any other country, being absolutely dependent on the outer world for our daily bread. Truly, in Tennyson's words, "The fleet of England is her all in all," and in comparing with foreign foes, though we of the navy might feel with the hero of Agincourt that "the fewer the more honor," the stakes are too unequal to make it prudent or right that there should be any doubt as to the superiority of the British fleet. We hope to blockade our enemies' fleets, and three distinguished admirals in 1888 gave it as their opinion that to maintain an effective fleet blockade required a force of blockading battleships to be as five to three of the blockaded.

With these generalities, and having so far endeavored to clear the ground, I propose now to look somewhat into the detail of the navy estimates.

Much, no doubt, we can see with our eyes. We can count heads, whether of ships or men, but in the end we must trust someone, or our ships may be obsolete or unsuitable, our men wastrels or undisciplined.

Can we, then, trust the present admiralty? I think we can. They are clearly a reforming board, zealous and anxious to march with the times, as I think a perusal of Lord Selborne's statement in explanation of the 1903-4 estimates will show. Administration, shipbuilding, personnel, education of officers and men, distribution of ships, all coming under review, efficiency in all branches being strenuously aimed at.

The following figures will show how we stand, compared with foreign countries. The figures are taken from Brassey's Naval Annual for 1902, which agrees fairly well with an admiralty return on the same subject. I have taken Brassey's figures as he takes a favorable view of the naval position of this country, and it is obvious that various standards may be set up as to what constitutes an effective battleship, age, size and armament having to be taken into account.

Battleships built and building:

Great Britain	69
France	38
Russia	33
Germany	31
United States	28
Japan	8

But this includes battleships built and building, and it is well to see how we stood for modern ships of all classes ready for service on 1st April, 1903, for which I am indebted to a recent Navy League pamphlet, and which I believe to be substantially correct:

	Great Britain.	France.	Russia.	Germany.	Japan.
Modern battleships	46	29	23	19	6
Modern armored cruisers	10	8	2	3	6
Protected cruisers	126	38	15	26	17
Destroyers	110	27	40	35	15
Submarines built and building	*19	●65			

*Including 10 of this year's programme.
●Including 31 ordered or projected.

So much for numbers, and it will be seen that we have fewer battleships than France and Russia combined, though ours are larger and more homogeneous.

Let us now see what we are doing to provide for the future. Certainly the present Board of Admiralty deserve credit for having carried out their last shipbuilding programme, there having been often a large gap between promise and performance in this respect of recent years, due no doubt in part to the engineers' strike in 1897. But in 1902 we voted £9,050,000 for shipbuilding, which Lord Selborne tells us all has been spent, with the result that we shall have added four first-class battleships and five first-class armored cruisers to the fleet in 1902-1903. This year the sum to be spent on new construction is £10,137,000, or £1,087,000 more than last year.

Let us now see what other countries are spending on new construction, which is shown by the following figures, and my readers will be able to appreciate the race for naval supremacy in which our imperative national interests have forced us to engage. The vote for new construction in 1902 was:

France	£ 4,447,000
Russia	*3,000,000
Germany	5,600,000

*It is believed that there are special appropriations in Russia which would largely add to this amount.

The German vote for new construction is specially worthy of remark, as it is larger than we ever thought of spending in this country till 1895; while if we go back to 1873 we find that our annual vote was only £1,290,000, and between 1873 and 1882 the average was £1,700,000.

Since 1895, owing to the lavish expenditure of our rivals on new construction, the vote has risen steadily, except in 1897, when it came down to £5,000,000; and now, as we have seen, it amounts to over £10,000,000, or very nearly as much as our whole naval estimates thirty years ago.

Let me now turn to our dockyards. The increased number and size of our ships, with the expansion of the navy generally of recent years, has made necessary an enlargement of our docks and basins of existing yards, and the provision of others at strategical bases abroad at Gibraltar, the Cape, and a large extension of Hongkong yard. But this year it has been decided to have a fourth dockyard in the United Kingdom, in addition to our present large establishments at Portsmouth, Plymouth and Chatham. The admiralty have arranged to make this dockyard in the Firth of Forth, as best suited for the purpose, after full enquiry by a departmental committee. This is the best position strategically, as it overlooks the North Sea; and in view of the increasing naval power of Germany and Russia, it is obvious that it is no longer strategically suitable that all our dockyards should be on the south coast of Great Britain.

It is unquestionable that a couple of years ago our existing dockyards were quite congested with the demands made upon them for repairs, and this has only been relieved by two steps which have been recently taken by the admiralty. First, in allowing ships built by contract to be armed and completed in all respects before leaving the contractors' hands, instead of their being sent to the royal dockyards to be completed; and secondly, sending many ships with defective boilers and requiring repairs to the private yards on the Tyne, at Glasgow or Belfast to be refitted. It may be pointed out, however, that at this moment the shipbuilding industry is not very brisk, so that the time has been specially favorable for the success of this system; while at none of these large works does suitable docking accommodation exist, a matter of the first importance for the repair of a fleet after an action. It may be worth while, before leaving the dockyards, to refer to water-tube boilers, especially as Sir William Allen is never tired of calling attention to the large repairs resulting from the failure, as he views it, of these boilers. This is a very large question; but there is little doubt that with all its faults, the water-tube boiler, in one form or another, has, in Lord Selborne's words, "come to stay," and it is significant that all the maritime powers, without exception, have adopted the system for their men-of-war.

But I have dwelt too long on the material, for the personnel is even more important. As Captain Mahan expresses it, "The artist is greater than his material, the warrior than his arms."

The personnel, of course, consists of officers and men, involving far more numerous ranks and ratings than are required in the army, so that it is necessarily a complicated affair, and, from time to time, one is apt to hear what we in the navy term "growls," otherwise complaints more or less legitimate, from some of the classes interested.

First, however, let me mention numbers. Are these sufficient? Certainly they are for peace service, notwithstanding the very large number of ships we now have in commission, amounting to 34 battleships, 7 armored cruisers, and 198 other vessels, from large cruisers to destroyers; the number of officers and men of all classes voted this year being 127,100, or an increase of 4,600 over last year. Let us now look at the efficiency of this large personnel. Certainly much has been done recently in the direction of improved efficiency. Gunnery is all-important, and we are told by Mr. Arnold White that it has been much neglected in deference to what the great Lord St. Vincent called "frippery and gimcrack." There is, no doubt, some truth in the allegation, for peace service has a tendency in the navy, as in the army, to sacrifice fighting efficiency to appearance and show; but the remedy lies with the admiralty and the naval commanders-in-chief, and I am glad to see that Lord Selborne announces that "a medal, carrying with it a bonus," is to be given to the captain of each class of gun in each ship, which is a step essentially in the right direction. Then there is the new dietary, which will substantially improve the seaman's food, and indirectly his pay, as he will buy less from the canteen, and, as Rudyard Kipling repeatedly reminds us in his "Bread on the Waters," the question of food on board ship has much to do with contentment and comfort. Then we are promised a new system of training which will give the bluejacket some elementary knowledge of steam and stoking, while improvements are made in the terms offered to stokers, and other ratings.

Let me now turn to officers, and it is a satisfaction to see that some of the senior warrant officers are to receive substantive promotion to lieutenant's rank, but only for shore employments; and there are many other improvements, showing that the admiralty are alive to the naval problems which have to be faced; but the great change recently adopted of entering executive officers, engineers and marines together in one college or training establishment is one that, for good or evil, must materially affect the future of the navy. It is too large a question for me to deal with here, and much depends on the details; but in principle I feel sure that it is right, and that as Drake, in the early days of dependence on sail power, would have the gentlemen soldiers to "haul and draw with the mariners," so in these days of applied science our officers must be prepared, if necessary, to gauge and grease with the engineers.

There are two other points to which attention should be directed—namely the distribution of fleet and the reserves. Both have received the attention of the admiralty; in the former case we are promised a South Atlantic cruiser squadron, which will be more effective than the small craft on the less important stations, and replace them to some extent; and in the latter we have the report of Sir E. Grey's committee on reserves. This report I have seen, and though it is fairly full, I can scarcely consider its conclusions adequate to our requirements, probably on account of the restricted scope of the enquiry, and there is no doubt that our present reserves are insufficient. They only amount to some 36,000, and we should have 100,000, if possible. Hitherto we have trusted to the mercantile marine to supply us, but this supply is failing; and, as Mr. Ritchie told us in 1898, when president of the Board of Trade, if we called out our naval reserves in case of war, we should leave our mercantile marine mainly in the hands of foreigners. The admiralty are, however, this year entering 1,000 of the 4,600 increase as non-continuous or short-service men, so as to form a reserve, a course which I ventured to urge in a lecture at the United Service Institution twelve years ago, and again last year.

Both as regards material and personnel we are expending too much on peace service and peace squadrons, and too little preparation and organization exists for expansion and war efficiency.

Let me sum up in conclusion. Undoubtedly our naval expenditure is very large, but, as I have endeavored to show from a comparison with foreign powers, our fleet is only barely equal to the two-power standard announced by Lord George Hamilton some years ago, and which is generally held to be insufficient now, and in the main I believe our money is well spent.

I have dealt with the natural elements of efficiency generally, but there is one point of the first importance in any fighting establishment. What is the tone and spirit of the service? To this I feel justified in replying categorically that the naval service is animated by a spirit as high and a patriotic devotion as true as it was in the days of Nelson, and I cannot put it higher.

Any comparison between the cost of the navy now and what it was some years ago is clearly misleading. I think it was Mr. Gladstone, in 1890, who bewailed the increase of naval expenditure in that year, comparing it with the cost of the navy in 1835, when Sir Robert Peel was prime minister. He might as well have gone back to Caractacus, whose coracles, it may be presumed, did not represent much hard cash. It is certain that now is not the time to relax our efforts. The future of Germany may be, as the Emperor of Germany says, "on the sea," but the past, the present and the future of our country and empire must be on the sea. In the words of Henry Newbolt's "Admirals All," our national heroes

Have left us a kingdom none can take
The realm of the circling sea
To be ruled by the lawful sons of Blake
And the Rodneys yet to be.

E. R. FREMANTLE.

Had to Give up and go to Bed.

Several Doctors Attended But Did No Good.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills CURED.

Read what Miss L. L. Hanson, Waterside, N.B., says: "I feel it my duty to express the benefit I have received from Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. A year ago last spring I began to have heart failure. At first I would have to stop working and lie down for a while. Then I got so bad I had to give up altogether and go to bed. I had several doctors attend me but they did me no good. I could get no relief until urged by a friend to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before I had used three quarters of a box I began to feel the benefit and by the time I had taken three boxes I was completely cured."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure nervousness, sleeplessness, palpitation of the heart, skip beats, and all troubles arising from the heart or nerves.

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No taste. No Odor. Can be given in glass of water, tea, or coffee, without patient's knowledge.

Colonial Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate "tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using Colonial Remedy.

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Mrs. Moore, Superintendent of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Ventura, Cal., writes: "I have tested Colonial Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the Remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and endorse Colonial Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."

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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

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THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Price, $1; postage, 4 cents.

Hires Rootbeer

A pure, healthful and delightful drink, made of roots, herbs, barks and berries. It purifies the blood, quiets the nerves, and gives vigor to the whole system.

It is the most refreshing of all beverages. A package makes five gallons. Sold everywhere, or by mail for 25c.

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Here's a Man, Who Wants Him?

He's all here, what there is of him. He's sound of limb, no bones broken, and carries no superfluous flesh. He has as many ribs as any man (you can count them), and all he needs is a new supply of vitality, and that he can get from Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

Are you a man of this class? Are you in any respect wanting in that unseen but very important element which is called "manly vigor?" Would you like to feel stronger, more self-reliant, more energetic, more jovial and popular among your acquaintances? Have you any pains, spells of nervousness, periods of debility, attacks of stomach, kidney, liver or heart troubles? If so, you must know that what has restored the joys of life to thousands of other men must be a blessing to you.

JAMES CHAPMAN, 1,205 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B.C., wrote me the other day:—"I am stronger now than I ever was, and I have gone up in weight from 150 to 195 pounds. My health is something wonderful. I can truthfully say that I am a new man. Hoping that you will have great demand for your wonderful Belt (I might say your health restorer—manbuilding Belt)."

I can make just such men of weaklings. I care not how long they have been so, nor what has failed to cure them, let them wear

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Every night for three to four months as I direct, and in place of the weak-nerved, debilitated being, I will show you a strong man, full of vigorous life, ready to look any man in the face, and feel that he is the equal to the best of them and can do what they can do.

HUGH McCORMACK, Soworby, Ont., wrote a few days ago:—"I received your Belt, and I must say that it is all you claim it to be. I weigh more than I ever did, and my health is better than it has been for years."

Now, if you don't feel right, I can cure you. If you are full of rheumatic pains, I can knock them out with my Electric Belt. I have been telling the public for seven years, and backing it up by thousands whom I have cured, that electricity and pain cannot live in the same house.

ISAAC HUNTER, Rossport, Ont. (Should you happen to know him, he will tell you the same as he tells me):—"Your Belt did all for me that I expected it to do, and far more. I am now 65 years old, and have good reason to be thankful. For kidney complaint it can't be beat. It has done as much good for my wife in that way as it has for me."

I have a cure in every town. Tell me where you live and I will give you the name of a man I've cured.

Tell me your trouble, and I will tell you honestly whether I can cure you or not. If I can't cure you, I don't want your money. I have been in this business 22 years, and the biggest man in it to-day by long odds, and I am growing yet, because I give every man all he pays for.

Now, wouldn't you rather wear my life-giving appliance while you sleep every night, and feel its glowing warmth pouring into you, and feel yourself taking on a new lease of life with each application, than to clog your intestines up with a lot of nauseous drugs? Surely! Try me.

I can show you thousands of just such letters as PHILIP RODMORE'S, 205 Victoria avenue, Ottawa, Ont. Read what he thinks of my Belt:—"I am sixty-five years of age, and I think your Belt is an age-renewer when worn according to directions."

READ WITH CARE Every patient wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt receives free, until cured, the advice of a physician who understands his case. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell these goods.

FREE BOOK.—If you cannot call, write for my beautiful illustrated book, giving your cuts of my Belts and prices. This little book is of great value to any one; it contains a lot of useful information to men who are not what they should be; tells how strength is lost and won. I send this book closely sealed free to anyone. I have a book for women as well as men.

Dr. M.C. McLaughlin, 106 Columbia St., Seattle, Wash. (NOTE We Pay Duty.)

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

Time Table No. 47. Effective March 29th, 1903.

Northbound. Leave.	Daily. A.M.	Southbound. Arrive P.M.	Northbound. Leave.	Sat., Sun. & Wed. P.M.	South bound Arrive. P.M.
Victoria	9:00	12:06			
Shawnigan Lake	10:20	10:46	Victoria	4:25	8:20
Duncans	11:00	10:02	Shawnigan Lake	5:42	7:11
Ladysmith	11:57	9:10	Duncans	6:20	6:20
	P.M.		Ladysmith	7:10	5:31
Nanaimo	12:40	8:20	Nanaimo	8:02	4:40
Ar. Wellington	12:53	Lv. 8:00	Ar. Wellington	8:17	Lv. 4:25

Through Tickets to Crofton.

Via Westholm. Stage leaves Daily, connecting with North and South Bound trains. Double stage service Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria, Single, $2. Return, $3.

Through Tickets Victoria to Alberni

Stage leaves Wellington, Tuesdays and Fridays, on arrival of train from Victoria. Returning, leaves Alberni, Mondays and Thursdays. Fare from Victoria, single, $5.25, return, $8.65

Through Tickets Victoria to Cowichan Lake

Via Duncans. Stage leaves Duncans Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Fare from Victoria, $5.00 return.

Excursion rates in effect to all points, good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

A special rate of one dollar in effect from Victoria to Shawnigan Lake. Tickets good going Saturday and Sunday, returning not later than Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

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BUYERS OF

Gold, Silver and Copper Ores, Mattes, Bullion, Furnace And Cyanide Products.

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Also WOODEN WARE, TUBS, PAILS, WASH BOARDS, BUTTER TUBS. AND THE BEST MATCHES ON EARTH.

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Cashmere Jerseys and Nickers, Cotton Jerseys and Nickers in Cardinal, White Blue and Green.

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78 YATES STREET. CORNER BROAD STREET

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Prices are Low at Present

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED

THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

PAID UP CAPITAL $8,000,000
REST, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS 2,652,000
AGGREGATE RESOURCES Exceeding 70,000,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, Prest. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.

London Office, 60 Lombard Street, E.C.

The Bank has 80 Branches well distributed throughout the Dominion and elsewhere, including the following in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

ATLIN.	GREENWOOD	NELSON	VANCOUVER
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E. G. PRIOR & CO., LD'TY.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

We have a full line of the following goods at the right prices; give us a call if in need of anything in our line.

Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Iron and Steel, Pipe and Fittings, Brass Goods for Steam and Water, Garden Hose, Belting, Agricultural Implements and Vehicles.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD., VICTORIA

Branch Stores at Vancouver and Kamloops.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within the tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 30th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR.

Comments and.... Miscellaneous Sittings.

T. H. TWIGG

WHERE IS THY BROTHER.

"A man was found dead in the park, a bullet wound through his temple, a revolver in his hand. His pockets contained only a small slip of paper, upon which was written these words: 'Out of work.'"

WHO laid thee so low, my lost brother,
And set this dread mark on thy brow?
With weapon in hand though they found thee.
Yet who shall determine that thou
Didst place on thy Maker's own likeness
This awful, indelible stain?
Was it thy hand that did it, lost brother,
Or that of thy last brother, Cain?

The judgment of men hath condemned thee,
Their verdict as "Suicide" read;
I appeal to the higher tribunal,
Can any man live without bread?
God knows all thy long, fruitless effort,
Thy struggle for life, and for breath,
How thy prayer to the world was for service,
Its refusal, thy sentence of death.

God knows all the hostile conditions
That mocked at thy weakness and need;
How ill-worn, incompetent fingers
Must strive with fierce talons of greed;
And oft though thy feet may have stumbled
While groping, unsure of the way,
He knows all, weighs all in His balance
And none shall his verdict gainsay:

"Oh, Prince, in the pride of his millions,
Who cans't by a nod, or a breath
Decide, for another, a brother,
The issue of life or of death,
Remember, not thine is the power,
Thou art but the steward divine
Of the share of that other, thy brother,
Whose hand lacks the cunning of thine.

"Whose arm lacks thy reach comprehensive,
Whose fingers, thy grasp and thy hold,
Who knows not the map of that country
Where thou dost prospect for the gold
Which I have in store for my children,
And to thee have intrusted the key:
Inasmuch as ye do the least one
Insomuch do ye even to me.

"But cover the pale, rigid features,
And leave him alone to his night;
Let us spectre of want and privation
Not stand between thee and thy light;
Return to thy sumptuous table,
And forget in the flow of thy wine
That the knell of the soul of thy brother
Is also the tocsin of thine."

"Am I of my brother the keeper?
Man reapeth the thing he hath sown;
Let him reap then the husks of his harvest,
I keep but the fruits of mine own."
The response thunders down through the ages:
"Was Calvary's sacrifice vain?"
And the voice of the Lord in His anger
Asks, "Where is thy brother, oh Cain?"
—Lilla D. DeWitt in Wilshire's Magazine

Union meetings this week:

Garment Workers	Monday, 8 p. m.
Longshoremen	Monday, 8 p. m.
Blacksmiths	Tuesday, 8 p. m.
Painters	Monday, 8 p. m.
Street Ry. Men	Tuesday, 8 p. m.
T. & L. Council	Wednesday, 8 p. m.
Machinists	Thursday, 8 p. m.
Boilermakers' Helpers	Thursday, 8 p. m.

The meeting to be held in the city hall Tuesday night to discuss technical education and the establishment of a school for that purpose in Victoria will give the promoters of the movement—the Trades Council—an idea of the amount of interest taken in this form of practical education. The main thing to consider is the money side of the proposition. No person is likely to dispute the usefulness of technical training, but the cost to the city and province will bother some. It has been computed that a start might be made on $1,500 a year, based on an average attendance of 50 pupils. This is not a big sum, and if divided between the province and city would not "break" either the one or the other.

After a six weeks' fight, the blacksmiths' strike has ended in favor of the men. Both parties to the dispute have felt the effect, and no doubt are the wiser for it. They will be slower to enter into a quarrel again, less obstinate, and more likely to treat with each other on business matters in a business way.

If trade unions have done no good, and have accomplished all the bad they are accused of, they are still better than their accusers.

There is a feeling against the unfairness of counsel being permitted to cross-examine witnesses before the Labor Commission, said witnesses not being able to engage counsel in their own behalf. So far as trades unionists are concerned, there doesn't appear to be any good reason why they need counsel, unless it would be to fetch out evidence overlooked by the commissioners. Aside from this, they are better without a legal adviser. They should have nothing to conceal, nothing to be afraid of, even under the cross-fire of Mr. Bodwell. Some opinions expressed by trade unionists are not according to the orthodox teachings, a result of bad union schooling, or no schooling at all. No man should try to tell more than what he knows, or less than what he should; neither should he express off-hand an opinion on something of vital import that has never occurred to him before. Better not talk at all than talk foolish. It shows a source of weakness to attempt to cover up ignorance. The strong man admits his weaknesses; the weak man tries to conceal his.

Verily the sins of omission and commission of incompetent management are too often visited unrighteously upon trade unions.

A week from Monday being Victoria Day, the Barbers' Union have postponed their meeting till the following night, Tuesday, the 26th.

A union largely composed of petty contractors cannot be called a legitimate trade union. In the first instance there can be no minimum wage scale, for a member may work for what he likes for himself; in the second place, it gives the contractor-member an unfair advantage over the legitimate journeyman, for when business is dull the contractor-member can take work that will not pay him union wages, while the ordinary journeyman must get the union scale. It would be better for the latter were all work done by bona fide contractors; then he would have an equal opportunity with all to secure employment. International unions, generally, discourage bedroom contractors.

The future form of trade unionism will not be national or international—it will be universal trade unionism. The more objection is raised to internationalism the sooner will come universalism.

A "non-union" man is a man who has not belonged to a union; an "unfair" man is a man who, while not belonging to a union, injures a union man by taking his job in time of trouble; a "scab" is a man who has been a union man and broken his obligation to his union. It is common to hear even union men use the loathsome word scab when it ought not be used.

A man who clean offices complains that himself, another man and a woman were ousted out of their job by the owner of a building, who, to get his own work done for nothing, induced the occupants of the offices to employ a Chinaman through him.

Trustworthy statisticians declare that there are 250,000,000 Mohammedans in the world. The Christian population is put at 447,000,000, but the increase of Islam is more rapid than that of the combined Christian denominations.

From confederation until within a few years ago Canada was continually feeding the United States with the best mechanics and brightest commercial men she was producing. These men crossed the line because wages were better in the States. Of recent years the exodus has not been so large, because wages in Canada have increased—largely a result of international trade unionism. At the present progress, in five years wages will be as high in Canada as they are in the United States. There will then be some inducement for Canadians to return to their native country; also an inducement for the better class of Americans to emigrate with them. A country in which wages are high is progressive, as seen in the rapid development of the United States.

It is said about thirty carpenters left the city for either Vancouver or Seattle during the past week.

The Pennsylvania legislature spends $6 a day on prayers for members, and it doesn't seem to make the legislators of the coal state any better than legislators in other places.

The Western Socialist, Nanaimo Clarion and U. B. R. E. Strike Bulletin, united in one paper—Western Clarion—is being published from Vancouver three times a week.

Since work commenced on the sewers, the Laborers' Union has gained steadily in numbers, quite a few workers having come from other places in hope of working for the corporation.

Thomas Durett, secretary of the National Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America, writes from Elizabethtown, N. J., inquiring the prospects of organizing the men working at these trades in Victoria, under the new international union. The constitution of this association was adopted at a convention of shipwrights, caulkers and joiners representing local unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., held at Elizabethtown, N. J., January 4, 1902. It may be contended the word "national" refers to the United States, but "of America" must mean the continent.

Census Bulletin No. 150, United States, reports the average production of each laborer to be $2,451. The average wage is $437.

More soldiers commit suicide than men of any other profession. Beer-sellers come second, and doctors third.

Ralph Sellew, of Marlboro, is the champion wood-sawyer of Connecticut. With an ordinary bucksaw and sawhorse he sawed seventeen cords of wood in five hours. He started in at 3 o'clock in the morning, and after eating two large beefsteaks and drinking three cups of strong coffee. His son sharpened a fresh saw for him from time to time, and he continued his task without interruption. Sellew did not seem greatly fatigued.

The following brief and concise explanation of why the government-owned Intercolonial Railway does not pay is taken from the Toronto Star:

"The Intercolonial Railway is being continually used by the opponents of public ownership as an argument in favor of private management, and yet there must be few people who can be deceived by such talk at this late day. The Intercolonial does not make money for two reasons entirely apart from the question of ownership.

"One reason is that it was built the long way around New Brunswick, instead of the short way across; and the other is that it is operated with the object of being as useful as possible to the public, rather than as profitable as possible to its owners.

"The road was not at the outset designed as a scientific railway proposition, but as a necessarily political undertaking incidental to confederation. By getting an entrance to Montreal recently it became somewhat more like a real and purposeful railway, but every friend of the cause of public ownership must long to see the government extend the line on up to the Great Lakes, so that the road can originate business of its own, get into the game in earnest, and silence those who cry down the national railway in order to weaken the popular cause of public ownership."

Some time ago three ministerial arbitrators were chosen to settle the dispute between the Chicago stock yards engineers and their packer employers. The engineers wanted the union scale of 37½ cents an hour and eight-hour shifts, but were awarded 30 cents an hour and twelve-hour shifts.

The arbitrators received $1,000 apiece for their work of four hours a day for twelve days—an average of over $20 an hour, half of which was to be paid by the employers and the other half by the employing packers.

At a meeting of the stock yards men a motion was adopted to disregard the bill sent in by the arbitrators and to award each of them the wages they had fixed for the engineers. The total of $14.40 was ordered paid to each arbiter, the unions to pay half—$7.20. To make sure the ministers would learn the decision, resolutions were ordered drafted, engrossed and forwarded to each of the arbiters. Rev. Dr. W. M. Lawrence, Rev. Myron W. Haynes and Rev. Father E. A. Kelly served as arbiters.

The New York Post now and again tries to be funny on the "walking delegate." This is its latest:

"I cannot be sorry that you are dead, if only because you have now found out that unionism adds a new terror to death as well as life. Once safely ensconced in your coffin with its union label, you thought that your troubles were over. They were only beginning. The grave-diggers went on strike and left your corpse unburied for several days. Then the stonecutters quit work. It was not that their gorge rose at having to cut your lying epitaph, but that it was non-union stone with which it was expected that they should defile their hands. Then the keepers of the cemetery refused to handle the turf which was to keep your grave green, because a part of it had been cut after the whistle blew. Next there arose a bitter dispute between the Brotherhood of Body-Snatchers and the Amalgamated Ghouls as to which——

"We regret to say that this fragment of what appears to be a manuscript by Andrew Lang ends here."

Thomas McNeal, speaking at the banquet of the Kansas State Bar Association, told of a lawyer who collected $50 for a client and took out $35 for his fee. He said, as he handed over the $15: "I am your friend, and I can't charge you a full fee. I knew your father for a great many years." And the client, in the fullness of his heart, could only say: "Thank God you didn't know my grandfather."

A clockmaker by the name of Joseph Jensen, of Richfield, Utah, has just completed a very unique clock, which, in addition to striking the hours, halves and quarters, and showing the phases of the moon, tells just what time it is in every city in the world. This is accomplished by means of a globe which revolves inside a transparent globular glass. On this glass is marked a line which represents 12 o'clock noon. As the globe revolves this line is always over that part of the world in which it is noon at that time. Other lines represent the hours, and in this manner it is very easy to get the correct time in any given place.

The non-union man has rights that ought not to be denied him—leave him alone.

It goes against the grain of some union men to handle goods manufactured by Chinese, but when they have a little job to do they hire Chinese help.

The city of Montreal has become conscience-stricken. At a meeting of the city council a few days ago it was decided by a vote of 18 to 14 to return to Andrew Carnegie the $150,000 accepted last year for library purposes.

Sydney, N. S., don't like the color of Carnegie's money, either, and will return $15,000 donated the city.

Senator James Singer has the will made by his grandfather in Harrison County, Va., in 1812. Among the bequests were: "Peter, a black man, worth $450; Matilda, a black woman, worth $300; Mary, a black girl, worth $150; Louday, a black man, worth 25 cents; two Dutch ovens and two pots, worth $5.50; one spinning-wheel, worth $3.

Mrs. Laura J. Hosier, of Anderson, Ind., has an odd suit on her hands. She gave her brother, George W. Overshiner, a remedy to cure him of the liquor habit. The remedy proved effective. Mr. Overshiner declares that he did not wish to be cured of the drink habit, was not aware that the cure was being administered to him, and has sued his sister for $5,000 for destroying his thirst.

It is most likely the Amalgamated Society of Street Railway Employees will create a defence fund sufficient to guarantee to all men, authorized to strike, their regular wages. The present per capita is six cents per month, but the new plan will mean the increasing of the dues.

The figures for 1902, just out, show that during the year over 6,000,000 workmen in Germany were, for some reason or other, in receipt of, altogether, 434,000,000 marks (about £21,750,000) from state-aided funds. Old-age pensions amounting to 121,000,000 marks were distributed amongst 1,100,000 men, and 107,000,000 marks paid for accidents, while nearly 5,000,000 persons received 206,000,000 marks (£10,500,000) on account of illness. About £35,000 formed the daily expenditure, towards which the state granted an annual contribution of over £2,000,000, the rest being made up of premiums paid by the workmen and employers.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

BOUNDARY DISTRICT.

Denoro Mine, Limited.
Capital Stock, $1,500,000, in shares of $1.00 each.
The management have authorized us to sell a small block of Treasury Shares in the above at only
15 Cents Per Share.
For further particulars apply to
THE STUART ROBERTSON CO. LTD.
Successors to
A. W. MORE & CO., LTD
23 Broad Street.

Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlors

Scalp treatment, shampooing, face massage, hair dressing. A large stock of wigs and switches always on hand. Combings made up into any style. Country orders promptly attended to. Wigs to hire.
Mrs. C. Koschade
55 Douglas Street (near Fort).

Victoria Water Works

Attention is called to Sec. 22, of the "Water Works Regulation By-Law, 1900," which reads as follows: "No person shall sprinkle or use in any manner whatsoever the water supplied by the city, upon lawns, gardens, yards, or grounds of any description, except between the hours of 5 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and the hours of 5 and 10 o'clock in the evening, unless the water so used shall be supplied by meter."
JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.
City Hall, 5th May, 1903.

The Up-to-date Fish Market
ALL KINDS OF GAME AND FISH IN SEASON.
FRESH COOKED CRABS—
Large ones, 3 for 25c.
Small ones, 5c. each.
Leave orders at 119 Douglas St., or Phone 910.
Gower & Wrigglesworth

The Need of Glasses
Very frequently the need of glasses is not realized immediately. As a rule, any pain or uneasiness of the eyes should have attention at once. Glasses used in time will correct existing defects and prevent more serious ones in the future.
We examine eyes free of all charge.
A. P. BLYTH
Scientific Optician and Jeweler.
65 Fort St. Near Douglas

CORDWOOD AND STOVEWOOD
Truck, Dray and General Teaming Done. Telephone 421.
J. E. PAINTER.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT,"

In the Matter of an application for a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Part of Section Thirty-five (35) Victoria District.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above land, issued to Agnes Deans Cameron on the 25th day of August, 1896, and numbered 2371c.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, 8th April, 1903.

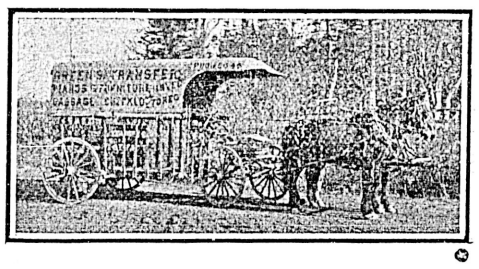
AS A BIRD IS KNOWN BY ITS SONG

So is a Gentleman by His Choice of Smoking

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

Denote Company, Taste and Breeding

THE BIG FURNITURE VAN---GREEN'S TRANSFER
D. F. GREEN. Proprietor



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Residence and Stables: 105 Pandora St., Telephone 646. Victoria, B.C.

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The Racycle Sprocket, turning between the bearings, pushes easy. All Bicycle Sprockets turn outside the bearings—pushes hard.
Our New Berlin Bicycle
Built on Racycle principles, by the Racycle Co. Is the newest thing out and best value on the continent at $40 EACH. It's a cracker-jack—don't miss seeing it.
Clayton & Costin, -- 58 Johnson Street

MONEY TO LOAN
In Large and Small Sums at Current Rates.
B. C. LAND & INVESTM'T AGENCY, Ltd., 40 Gov't street.

R·I·P·A·N·S
R·I·P·A·N·S Tabules
Doctors find
A good prescription
For mankind.
The 5-cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle (price 60 cents) contains a supply for a year.

Yokohama & Co.
K. Tanimura, Mgr.
Japanese Merchant Tailors.
160 Government St., Victoria, B. C.
Ladies and Gent's Suits Made to Order. Best quality and latest patterns in English and Scotch Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all work.

NANAIMO-ALBERNI STAGE LINE
PENDRY HARRIS
Proprietor.
IN EFFECT MAY 11th, 1903.
LEAVES NANAIMO on Mondays and Thursdays at 11 a. m., and Wellington at 1 p. m., or on arrival of train from Victoria and arrives at Alberni by 10:30 p.m., or by 10 a. m., on the following day. Returning—To leave Alberni on Wednesday and Saturdays at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Nanaimo by 6 p. m., same day.
Good passenger and freight service guaranteed.
Orders left at either Hotel Wilson or Windsor House.

TYEE COPPER CO.
SMELTING WORKS AT
LADYSMITH
PREPARED TO PURCHASE ORES. CONVENIENT TO THE ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY OR THE SEA.
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, MANAGER

CACTUS DAHLIAS
The best and latest varieties. Victoria Nursery, 244 Yates street.
G. E. WILKERSON.

Court of Revision.

Notice is hereby given that the first sitting of the annual Court of Revision of the Municipality of the City of Victoria will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Douglas street, Victoria, on Tuesday, the 19th day of May, 1903, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessment as made by the Assessor, and for revising and correcting the Assessment Roll.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
Victoria, B. C., April 16th, 1903.

INCUBATORS,
Received another shipment of Prairie State Incubators. Now is the time to place your orders and go into chicken raising. I have also received a few Panams. Parrots which will make fine speakers. Get one before they are all gone. All kinds of Feed and Poultry supplies. E. M. NODEK, 8 Store street.

To Gold Miners
Patent No. 606796. The C. Brash Ore Washing and Concentrating Machine.
Manufactured by and for sale at
MARINE IRON WORKS
Pembroke St.
For prices and particulars apply to
ANDREW GRAY,
Proprietor.
Res. Tel. 100. Works Tel. 681.

The Hinton Electric Co., L't'd
62 Government Street,
ELECTRIC APPARATUS & IRON SUPPLIES
Selling Agents
CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.
CANADA FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

ALUMINUM! ALUMINUM! ALUMINUM!
"THAT WON'T BURN."
The most handsome, durable and easy cleaned cooking utensils on the market can be seen at
SHORE'S HARDWARE COR. GOVERNMENT and JOHNSON STS.

Cloth Gowns

Cloth gowns are a necessity the whole year round. That has been proved by experience, although there are weeks and months in summer when on most of the days the very thought of a cloth gown is a horror. Yet, let the weather change, and the woman who is not provided with something warm to wear not only feels forlorn, but looks so, and consequently cloth gowns—two or three of them—are included in every modern outfit and are worn when they can be—that is, from now until the weather is impossible for them, and then occasionally on the cool days that come all during the summer. Light veiling gowns are more practical for midsummer wear and look rather lighter, but they do not take the place of the cloth gown. A rather curious fact is that it is a mistake to have too light a weight of cloth. A heavy winter fabric is, of course, most inappropriate, but unless there is some warmth to it a gown feels too light in the unseasonable weather.

Smooth cloth is more used for tailor suits than it has been for a long time. Long coats and short skirts are made of it, elaborately braided and trimmed, if the plain effect is not becoming. Rough serges and fancy cheviots are also in fashion, but have been so much used that their hold on the popular fancy is not a strong one. With most of the gowns both a long and a short skirt are furnished, especially if the coat is at all elaborate in design, for while a short skirt is eminently practical, it is very unbecoming and not at all smart for anything but hard wear, and the long skirt so entirely changes the appearance of a gown that it can almost do duty for two.

NEW SHADES OF BROWN AND BLUE.

Odd shades of color are very fashionable in veiling gowns. There are some curious shades of brown and blue that have not been seen before. The brown that has a little red through it, almost like chestnut in effect, is very popular, and a smart gown of it has a lace jacket the same color, with full undersleeves and front of chiffon of the same shade.

Paris Fashions—Latest Spring Models

There is no touch of white to relieve this gown excepting just a line at the throat, but with it is worn a red hat, and the combination is good, although exceedingly trying. Gray of all colors, but in darker shades than last year, is made up in the veiling, and hats are made to match, and now are relieved with bright scarlet, a combination that has been absolutely tabooed for years, and now is seen only on the smartest gowns. There is something harsh, hard and old-fashioned about it, and yet, with the curious quality that a new fad possesses, attractive.

Black and white checked effects in cloth and silk are extremely fashionable. There is always a fancy in favor of shepherd's plaids, but this year there is a perfect craze for the style. In taffeta silks, in the soft louisines, as well as in cloth and any number of fancy materials, this fine black-and-white and blue-and-white check reigns supreme, trimmed with bands of cloth or plain taffeta, black or white, as the case may be. A smart costume of fine cloth made with short skirt and exaggeratedly long coat of this pattern is becoming and has something immensely smart about it. In silk, with facings of white of the same sized check, it looks very dainty and cool. The great trouble is that so many shirtwaist gowns are being made in this pattern that the fashion will become common before the season is over.

TAFFETAS ARE ELABORATELY EMBROIDERED.

Taffeta silk gowns are always fashionable, and, having been worn for several seasons quite plain, it is now considered necessary to have them embroidered or elaborately trimmed. Taffeta is also combined with cloth, veiling and all sorts of materials that have hitherto seemed quite inappropriate. The taffeta is put on in a deep-faced band, as it were, as a trimming for the waist and sleeves. All the body of the gown and the upper part of the skirt will be of the taffeta and the lower part of cloth, and after all there is nothing that combines with taffeta so well as cloth. A moire taffeta with considerable lustre, so fashionable last year, is again in favor, made in coat and skirt or coat and blouse.

The only trimmings are tucks and pleats of the material, put in by hand, and one of the expensive fads of this year is that the tucking—and in fact all the work possible on the taffeta gowns—must be done by hand. Although it might not be supposed that the difference between machine and hand work would show on the black taffeta, there is no material on which it does show so much. The hemstitching and feather-stitching which have been used on cloth and other materials also appear in the taffetas. One exceedingly smart model of a gray-and-white striped gown has lines of this heavy hemstitching, as well as faggoting in black silk—or white, if so desired—and the effect is much better than any other lines of trimming could possibly be.

In spite of the oft-repeated assertion that white is the most fashionable color of the season, and that there are any number of attractive gowns in every material being made up in it, it is quite evident that white will not be the only color, for there are to be seen not only the queer shades to which reference has been made, but the old-fashioned plain browns, blues, greens, grays, etc., and these are worn both afternoon and evening. In fact, for evening gowns darker shades are more fashionable than they have been for a long time; while in smart reception gowns are seen quite dark effects in grays, browns and blues. The all-black gown is not so popular as it was, although, by a certain contradiction, it may be truthfully stated that there is no gown so smart; but it is not the one gown for a woman to choose if she has limited means. The queer shades are not relieved with any trimming of white lace.

Lace or embroidery to exactly match the color of the material is required, and if color must be introduced, there are a bow on the front of the waist and a band around the throat or at the sleeves. The truth is that this style is exceedingly trying, and for that reason is liked by those people who desire to be dressed differently from the majority of womankind. The only relief possible in such a costume is that the hat should be made of some entirely different color and must needs be becoming. On the all-white costumes are now seen the introduction of some color in trimmings, lining or embroidery. For instance, a white lace dress will have on the front of the waist, and perhaps on the skirt, pale green, blue or pink. In other words, there must be some change made, the fashion of all one tone having been popular far too long.

Coats and skirts to match, in often the most expensive and incongruous materials, are fashionable, and yet coats that have no reference whatever to a gown are worn—black coats with white, brown coats with blue, etc. In short, the question of dress—that is, fashionable dress—is most puzzling, and one must have time, means and a very level head not to be led aside into some of the wild paths of fancy that open before the lover of dress.

He—Indeed, she has a face that would turn any man's head. She—What way? —Yonkers Statesman.

Some Dainty Corset Covers

The fit of a corset cover is as important as that of a dress waist, and not only is it a great economy to make one's own, but it is also a very simple and interesting task, and the advantage of having them to the correct fitting makes it thoroughly worth while.

Anyone with a prominent figure should wear plain, tight-fitting covers, while she who is slight requires fulness across the front.

To make the right fitting one requires a good pattern. A very easy and satisfactory way of procuring this is to use an old foundation bodice from a dress waist. If required only to the waist, the old pattern should be cut off by the waist-line, the neck cut down, and about half an inch (or the original turnings) off the arm-holes, and only the shoulder seams opened.

Fold the pattern down middle of the back; place this to a fold of the material for new garment, and join the pattern flat. Cut out, allowing the necessary turnings to the front edges for the fastenings, which should be by small buttons.

The best way to do this correctly is to cut off (if there are any) the edges of the old pattern, outside the actual middle of the front, when fastened; then allow a half inch on the button-hole edge and an inch and a quarter on the bottom one, marking each with a pencil line by the old edges. Make them neat by adding false hems that will support the buttons and button-holes respectively.

The only seams will be on the shoulders, which will be as short as required for the high or low neck. If the curve is desired below the waist, add a yoke basque, otherwise turn up the neck, arm-hole and waist edges, and make them neat with finishing braid, and add a frill of lace for a plain garment.

For smarter ones, use tucked and inserted mull or set in fancy tops, the only disadvantage being that all unnecessary fulness is avoided and any edging is better to be only cased on.

For slight figures a straight strip of muslin embroidery, of any kind of fancy texture, may be cut to eight or twelve inches longer than the bust measure, and the width from neck to waist as high as desired. A small curve is cut out for under the arm or not, according to the height of the neck edges. Two inches only of fulness are allowed across the back, and the remainder goes to the front. If made of a strip of muslin edging, it is best to choose one that will permit a ribbon being run through the top edge, and this goes straight around the figure, under the arm-holes, shoulder straps of ribbon, with small bows on the top, being added.

If of material requiring a finish, beading or insertion edged with lace may be added. In that case a strip of the beading or insertion is joined to the neck edge, extending beyond each of the arm-hole corners, to its own width, where it is curved to form the shoulder straps, the corners being neatly mitred. Pieces are eased on to the arm-hole curve and neatly joined to the outstanding edges of the neck strip. Lace is added to both neck and arm-holes.

The front edges may be hemmed or made of insertion, as preferred, and the waist is drawn up by a ribbon run through a beading.

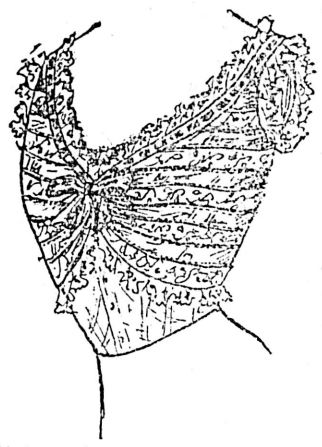
Another pretty style for dressy wear is to join strips of ribbon and lace insertion alternately, so that the strips will run around the garment. This should be just to an easy bust measure, sloped out as required for under the arm-holes. A beading to carry a half-inch ribbon and edged with lace finishes the neck and forms the shoulder straps, while only frills of the same width lace are used for arm-holes and waist. The front edges are plaited up so as to draw the waist edge to fit the figure, and the lace frill meets that of the neck. This is exceedingly dainty and neat, and makes a pretty present.

A variation of the foregoing is to make the strips go downward and then plait the ribbon over the lace ones at the waist edge, which is finished with either a beading or a false hem. In this case the front edges are left full length, and may be finished in any way preferred, the prettiest being a continuation of the trimming of the neck.

For anyone desiring a warm waistcoat to wear under suit coats, and not wishing it to be bulky, an excellent plan is to cut the plain pattern with only shoulder seams as directed for a stay-cover.

Then purchase enough chamois leather to cover it. It is better to take the pattern to get just the right quantity, and it does not matter how it is joined, as it is merely sewn edge to edge, without any turnings, and with the edges to be sewn lying flat and just meeting.

Silk or farmer's satin is the best material to use, but henrietta or sateen may serve quite well. Purchase enough silk binding to go all around the edges, allowing for taking it up in the sewing in. Tack the material to the leather, then pin the shoulders in the material only and sew the leather as described.



Bind the edges all around, work button-holes down the right front edge to fasten to small flat, gilt or pearl buttons.

Cooking Shad

Shad, which appears as our most expensive fish bonne bouche in February and March, is infinitely cheaper and even better in May and early June.

If you would have a revelation on the gustatorial possibilities of the shad, make a pilgrimage to Catskill village in late May or early June; be down at the shore when the fishers come dragging in their seines at early dawn, filled with a tossing mass of silver beauties, buy one and have it dressed right then and there by one of the bronzed fishers whose fathers before them have impounded the herring, the shad and the sturgeon each in its season. Then fly with your prize, not forgetting the roe, up the banks to the farmhouse kitchen, where a bed of glowing coals waits your coming.

Now let deft hands lay your fish in a well-greased wire broiler, and broil flesh side first until brown; then turn and broil the skin side until crisp, but not blackened. Peel off what skin comes easily, and return to the coals a few minutes longer. Then invert on a hot platter, cover with butter stirred to a cream, with fine minced parsley, salt, pepper and a wee bit of lemon juice. Serve to the accompaniment of hot baked potatoes, crispy radishes, strawberries, hot flaky rolls, and a cup of genuine Mocha and Java, and you shall say, "Eureka! I have found the ideal summer breakfast!"

If you had not been so hungry, and could have waited a bit, you might have had the roe for breakfast also; but it is just as well to put it away for luncheon or the next morning's breakfast. Before putting it in the ice-box, however, parboil in salted water to which a tablespoonful of vinegar or lemon juice has been added. This not only prevents its spoiling, but lessens its tendency to "pop" and splutter during the broiling process. When ready to cook, brush over with melted butter or olive oil, and broil; or split, dip in flour, and fry in hot pork fat. Serve simply with lemon and cress, or with cause tartare or mayonnaise.

For croquettes, after they have been boiled and allowed to get thoroughly cold, take off the skins and break the tiny eggs apart with a fork. Have ready a rich cream sauce made from two tablespoonfuls of butter, two of flour, two of milk, and a half pint of cream. Season with salt, cayenne and a little lemon juice; add the prepared roes, and let the whole mixture boil up for a moment. Stir in a beaten egg, remove at once from the fire and turn into a shallow dish to cool. When perfectly cool, form into oval balls about the size of a large walnut, brush with egg, roll in bread crumbs and fry in smoking hot fat to a delicate brown. Drain on brown paper and serve with cucumber or tartare sauce. This quantity will be sufficient for a dozen people, and makes a delicious fish course for luncheon or the midday breakfast.

BAKED SHAD.

When it is desired to stuff and bake a shad, the familiar nonsense lines, "To a Baked Fish," might well be quoted:

Preserve a respectable demeanor when you
are brought into the room;
Don't stare at the guests while they're eat-
ing, no matter how much they consume.

In dressing the fish, cut as small an opening as possible, wash thoroughly, and fill with a dressing made in this wise:

Pour over one cupful dry bread-crumbs cold water or milk to moisten. Add one tablespoonful of melted butter, a teaspoonful each of onion juice and kitchen bouquet, salt, pepper and a tablespoonful of finely chopped parsley. Mix thoroughly and fill the fish, sewing or skewering the opening together. Lay in the dripping pan four thin slices of salt pork, and rest the fish upon them. Put two or three wafer thin slices of pork in the fish, previously sprinkling with salt and pepper. Set in the oven, pour two or three tablespoonfuls of boiling water into the pan to prevent scorching until the pork begins to try out and moisten the fish. Baste frequently and bake about three-quarters of an hour in a moderate oven. Serve with the fish a good brown sauce, enriched by a small glass of Madeira.

GOD DIDN'T MIND HIM.

Henry, aged 4, fat, dimpled and dictatorial, had for two years been an enthusiastic prayer and devout believer in the efficacy of prayer. It had been his conviction that all he needed was to demand of God whatever he wanted, and wait.

Before going abroad, Aunt Mary begged Henry to invoke protection for her from on high against turbulent waters and subsequent seasickness, and he prayed, night after night, that the Almighty would steady the vessel.

Henry was astonished, mortified and aggravated a fortnight after his aunt's departure to learn that, as the result of unusual roughness of sea, his mother's sister had been ill from Sandy Hook to Liverpool. He controlled his temper with portentous fortitude until bedtime, when, for his customary prayer, he substituted the following:

"God, why didn't you mind me? I told you not to let that boat rock, and I hear it rocked some!"

BEET SALAD.

Arrange lettuce in dish and put beets, cut into pieces about an inch in size, in the centre. Use mayonnaise or French dressing.

A GREAT CATCH.

A Moberly man who was contemplating matrimony sent in the following reply to an advertisement he saw in the matrimonial paper:

"I enclose my photograph, with my full description. It shows the features as machel as can bee, only it is too dark. I am very lite complexion, gray eyes, orbon hair, 6 foot high, waigh 10 pounds, leetle inclined to be hump shouldered. The girl that steels my hart I will make happy for I am hunting a girl that I can fdelise and make an angle of."—Kansas City Star.

The world's record for fast typewriting is now held by Miss Pretty of the United States patent office, who wrote 20,400 words in six hours with less than one error to a page.

BEAUTY DON'TS ABOUT DRESS.

Don't count that time lost which is spent in studying the effects of harmonious colors. Color is the prime importance in dress.

Don't hesitate to sacrifice a bargain and shut your eyes on hats that are "dreams," if you want to make a pleasing picture of yourself.

Don't always wear red. If you are a brunette, or think blue the only color for blondes. Reverse the order. A brunette can wear all the light shades of blue and a blond is a symphony in bright red.

Don't wear black, mauve or green, if the hair is black and the complexion swarthy. Yellow, scarlet and pink should be chosen.

Don't choose delicate shades of pink, lavender and blues, except a deep navy blue, if the eyes are blue, the hair dark-brown and the complexion not clear.

Don't wear pink and scarlet if the hair is frankly red. Green and white are the colors. There are brown, oaks and copper tints that make a redheaded girl a model for any artist.

Don't wear silver, dove and must-gray unless you are a raging beauty. These shades not only pick out facial defects, but give emphasis to the slightest blemish.

Don't choose a hat without due deliberation. The value of a becoming one cannot be calculated. It is the article of attire more than any other which brings out the good points, or accentuates the bad ones, not only of eyes and hair, but of complexion and the shape of the head.

Don't wear black unless you are young and fair. Black makes the skin two shades darker and duller.

Don't forget that if the hat is suited to the wearer, all else is forgotten and forgiven.

Don't hide a small face under a picture hat of the Gainsborough type. Choose a style less pronounced in size.

Don't wear a hat turning back from the face, if you are a long oval-faced beauty. It makes the face look longer.

Don't wear a hat that too closely follows the outline of the face, if the face is round and plump. It suggests the framing of the full moon.

Don't wear a hat that is bent down directly in the middle if you possess a retrousse nose. It makes the nose look as though it were trying to meet the hat. A hat that flares at the sides is becoming, as is also a toque or a turban.

Don't indulge in too many flowers, feathers and flares, if you possess much height, weight and color. The modern Brunnhilde must be as tautly rigged as a yacht and ready to take every breeze without a loose end fluttering.